

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Eastern Europe*

Vol II-No 022

1 February 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. Position on Geneva Arms Talks Criticized	D 1
Reagan Adopting Hard Line	D 1
Star Wars, MX Seen as Levers	D 1
U.S. Negotiators Criticized	D 1
Statistics Office 1984 Plan Fulfillment Report [RUDE PRAVO 28 Jan]	D 2

HUNGARY

Shultz Testimony at Senate Hearing Reported	F 1
Supports Missiles, Star Wars	F 1
Blames USSR for 1983 Walkout	F 1
Council of Ministers Modifies Economic Laws	F 1
Faluvegi Leads Delegation to GDR Talks	F 2
Budapest Developing Countries Conference Viewed	F 2

POLAND

Control Commission's Watchdog Functions Stressed [Urbanski]	G 1
Sejm Considers Small-Scale Production Bill	G 1
Sejm Meeting Ends	G 2
Torun Trial Proceedings on 30 January Reported	G 2
31 January Proceedings	G 8
Urban Comments on Trial [RZECZPOSPOLITA 28 Jan]	G 13
PZPR's Porebski Writes About Chernenko's Book [TRYBUNA LUDU]	G 14
PRC Signs 1985 Trade, Payments Agreement	G 15
Romania's Petrescu, Messner Hold Cooperation Talks	G 15
Czyrek, GDR's Goetting Conduct Talks in Warsaw [ADN]	G 16
Trade Union Agreement Signed With GDR 30 Jan [ADN]	G 16
Olszowski Receives India's Sathe for Talks	G 16

ROMANIA

RCP Body Adopts 1984 Plan Fulfillment Communique	H 1
Ceausescu, USSR Ambassador Hold 'Friendly' Talks	H 2
Defense Minister Olteanu Visits France	H 2
Tsokhatzopoulos-Led PASOK Delegation Arrives	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

FRG Foreign Minister Begins 2-Day Visit	I 1
Bilateral Relations Assessed	I 1
Ministers Begin Talks	I 1
More on Opening Talks	I 1
SFRY Seen as East-West Bridge [DPA]	I 2
Sep Nonaligned Conference in Luanda Discussed	I 3
Summations Given at 'Enemy Propaganda' Trial	I 3
Writer's Trial Adjourned Again Until 4 Feb	I 4
Preparations Committee for LCY Congress Meets	I 5
Sukrija Addresses Session	I 6
31 Jan Assembly Chamber Proceedings Reported	I 9
Military Reports Presented	I 10
More on Arms Production	I 13
Defense Committee Accepts Proposed Law for YPA	I 14
Yugoslav-PRC Economic, Trade Links Expanding	I 14
United Slovenia Idea 'Excites, Angers' Slovenes	I 15

U.S. POSITION ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

Reagan Adopting Hard Line

LD311405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] President Reagan last night took a very clear-cut position on the upcoming talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva. Speaking to a group of congressmen in the White House, he boasted about the unambiguity of his instructions to the U.S. negotiators. And I quote: If you do not manage to obtain an advantageous agreement, just walk out of the talks and return home. Better no agreement than to give in.

This is how he sees the U.S. contribution to honest dialogue. The date has only just been set for the beginning of the talks and President Reagan is already letting it be known that he foresees how they will end.

Stars Wars, MX Seen as Levers

LD011020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presented an outline of the Reagan administration's future policy. In his speech he appealed to Congress to support the new intercontinental MX missile program and Reagan's "star wars" plan, which envisages the development of a new anti-missile system which would include the siting of weapons in space.

Shultz indicated that in agreement with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger he regards the implementation of this plan as a way to apply pressure to the Soviet Union at the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

U.S. Negotiators Criticized

LD010502 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] We have here in the Bratislava studio Michael Stasz, who returned a few days ago from the United States, where he worked as a correspondent for Czechoslovak radio. How do Americans assess the attitude of Ronald Reagan's administration toward the USSR at the beginning of his second term in office?

[Stasz] The Americans, the majority of whom are basically apolitical, experienced the unbearable burden of tension in U.S.-USSR relations evoked by Ronald Reagan during his first term in office. Therefore, talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries at the beginning of January and the new Soviet-American talks which have just been announced have been received with great relief by the masses of the U.S. population. A certain optimism prevails. I would like to add, however, that the U.S. Administration is trying to exploit this to the fullest and, in my view, the Americans will be badly disappointed in the next few days.

[Question] So in your view, this optimism will not last long.

[Stasz] The problem is that the ruling groups, the U.S. governing class that made Ronald Reagan the leader of the United States, are not interested in reducing the arms budget. In fact, the opposite is true. They will also continue to demand that further cuts be made in social spending.

I think Americans will lose their optimism when the President reveals his cards, especially in the sphere of domestic policy and the economy but also in foreign policy.

[Question] How will this be reflected in relations with the USSR and concretely in the Geneva talks?

[Stasz] I would say that there is no place for excessive optimism. This has been shown by the latest official U.S. declarations, including the words of the U.S. President himself yesterday. If I remember correctly, he said the United States will conduct talks only as long as it is advantageous for it to do so. When it is no longer advantageous for it to remain, the United States might leave the talks at any time.

Something else is also wrong: the group of people being sent to Geneva to negotiate for the United States. It looks as if they were chosen with the intention of no agreement being reached, at least not in the foreseeable future. For example, the earlier appointment of Adelman as a director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- one of the highest appointments in the sphere of disarmament talks -- only confirms and illustrates this. Adelman has never tried to hide the fact that he is against agreements with the USSR. Also, there is the chief of the U.S. Geneva delegation, Max Kampelman. This lawyer and diplomat began his career long ago, but Reagan appointed him with pleasure to the above-mentioned office only when he saw how obstructive Kampelman's behavior was in Madrid a few years ago. Max Kampelman believes that even signatures on an agreement do not necessarily mean that its content must be observed. This, I think, illustrates well the intentions of the government Kampelman will speak for in Geneva.

STATISTICS OFFICE 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU310601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Report of the Federal Statistics Office: "On the Development of the National Economy and the Fulfillment of the CSSR's State Plan in 1984; Favorable, Encouraging Results"]

[Text] Prague -- The results of the Czechoslovak economy for the year 1984 have favorably contributed toward implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The plan was fulfilled and overfulfilled in industry, agriculture, the building industry, transportation and other branches. The rates of economic growth have further accelerated. The process of intensifying the economy and improving its efficiency continued. This made it possible to preserve and improve the quality of our citizens' standard of living and to consolidate their social security.

Implementation of the conclusions adopted by the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session on updating the tasks of the state plan for national economic development also contributed to this. Fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan was influenced by the political-organizational work of the party, trade union, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations. A significant role was played by the growth of the working people's initiative and by fulfillment of the socialist pledges undertaken in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

The development of the economy reflected the positive effect of the intensification factors. Labor productivity increased; the cost of materials in proportion to output decreased, as did the wage-intensiveness of the adjusted value added; and the planned profit figures were overfulfilled.

In keeping with the effort to achieve a higher level of international socialist economic integration, trade with the socialist countries further expanded and attained a higher level than that envisaged by the state plan.

Our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies was reduced.

Due to the higher dynamics and efficiency in creating material resources in industry, the building industry, and agriculture, the gross national income increased -- according to preliminary data -- by 3.2 percent. Industrial production increased by 3.9 percent. Agricultural production increased by 3.6 percent, and the grain harvest achieved record figures. The volume of construction work increased 1.7 percent.

The more rapid dynamics of economic growth enabled a further increase in personal and social consumption. Goods deliveries for the domestic market increased compared with 1983. Together with the growth of the population's cash earnings, this made it possible to raise personal consumption by 2 percent (in comparable prices). Compared with 1983, retail turnover increased 3.1 percent, and the stability of the domestic market was further strengthened. Compared with the preceding year, the population's social consumption increased 5 percent. The amount spent to protect living environments increased. Accelerated increases in the national income also made it possible to devote more means to capital construction.

The possibility of more rapid development depends on the achievement of a comprehensive and regular plan fulfillment and in the elimination of economically unjustified differences in efficiency achieved by individual plants, enterprises, unified cooperative farms, and economic production units. Considerable reserves exist particularly for higher utilization of the economic potential and of the potential of science and technology, for work resources, and for the resources of power and raw and other materials; in the improvement of technical standards and the quality of products; and in a better adjustment of production to the needs of the foreign and domestic market.

Utilization of these reserves and consistent implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy in management work represent a significant resource for fulfilling the tasks of 1985 and for fulfillment, and in certain respects also overfulfilling, the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Research and Development

The completed research tasks and their utilization in production have contributed to the innovation of production; improvement in quality and technical standards of products; the growth of labor productivity; and reduced consumption of materials, energy, and fuels.

The proportion of the value of new products in the overall volume of goods production has increased over the preceding year and totals 18 percent.

Out of the total number of 365 research and development tasks of the state plan for technical development, 357 tasks, or 97.8 percent, were being fulfilled in harmony with the technical plan and within the time schedule. For instance, development of the long-term calculations system on the basis of a unified system of electronic computers was successfully resolved, as was the technology of the production of bipolar circuits of higher complexity; the development of relieved [odlehcene] steel construction systems for industrial construction; development of the RK 5000 bucket ladder excavator; the development of production technology for polyphenylene oxide and development of the production technology and utilization of prefabricated wall and roof panels made of porous concrete; and the development of new ranges of interior decoration textiles.

A total of 829 new technologies were introduced into production according to the state plan for technical research and development.

They became the basis, for instance, of the production of innovated automated shuttleless fine spinning machines; of steel in oxygen converters according to technology [as published] in the Great October Socialist Revolution Iron Works in Trinec; of the three-channel storage oscilloscope; of the optoelectronic reflex scanner; of unidirectional guided valves; of frequency-regulated drives with synchronous motors; of printed tufted floor textile coverings; and of the M 40 manipulator for handling panel and large-area components.

Fulfillment of the state target programs contributed to the relative saving of 2.5 million metric tons of standard fuels and to the relative saving of 500,000 metric tons of metals. A total of 1,169 industrial robots and manipulating devices were manufactured, and their introduction into operation eliminated 2,500 jobs involving hazardous work and hard physical work.

The initiative of the working people was also manifested in the increased number of inventions and improvement suggestions and in increasing their benefit to society. A total of 9,100 patent licensing applications were submitted in the course of the year, which is 4.4 percent more than in 1983. Practical application of 2,950 inventions began, which represented a 3.2 percent increase over 1983. The number of suggestions for improvements submitted increased 7.1 percent and the number of suggestions actually used increased 6.2 percent. But there still exists untapped potential for making faster use of accepted inventions and improvement proposals.

Deepening cooperation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, was of considerable importance for the development of scientific-technical progress. This cooperation was in particular oriented toward an economic and efficient utilization of fuel and natural resources. This cooperation is developing in the fields of electronics, chemical engineering, in the development and production of industrial robots and manipulating devices, including robotized complexes and flexible automated systems for various spheres of the national economy, in the sphere of chemicalization and biochemicalization of agricultural production, and in environmental protection.

Despite the progress achieved in 1984 in the development of science and technology, there still exist considerable untapped possibilities, including their practical utilization. The results achieved are still not in full harmony with the potential of the research and development base and with the needs of the national economy, especially with the demands of the foreign and domestic market.

Capital Investment

In the national economy, Kcs147.9 billion of investment work and deliveries (excluding the Z-project [community self-help program] and private construction by citizens) were carried out, of which construction work accounted for Kcs84.1 billion, and delivery of machinery and equipment for Kcs63.8 billion. The planned volume of investments was exceeded by 4.7 percent.

The fuel-energy complex has the greatest share in industrial investments. Investments were exceeded especially in agriculture and in the national committees' economy, particularly investments in comprehensive housing construction.

Of the total number of 106 vital projects set as mandatory tasks and scheduled to be put into pilot operation in 1984, some 99 were completed. For example, the following were put into operation:

A project for maintaining and increasing the extraction of coal in the North Bohemia brown coal basin, particularly in the Merkur, Gorky, Sverma, Vrsany, and Czechoslovak Army open-cast mines; the compressor station of the transit gas pipeline; the No 1 block in the V-2 Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant; and No 3 coking battery in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice; the billet mill in Poldi-United Steel Works national enterprise in Kladno; the production of color television screens in Tesla Roznov and in the Valasske Mezirici glass works; the railroad crossing in Velke Kapusany-Uzhorod; the expressway-railroad bridge over the Danube; the new plant for the production of printers' paints and lacquers in Hostivar; the production of fodder proteins in the cellulose plant in Paskov; the production of mineral fibres in Bohumin; the pharmaceutical unit in Hlohovec; the increased production of synthetic rubber in Hnust; and other capacities.

Examples of such projects which did not involve production are the third section of the Prague subway's C-line; the internal medicine clinic of the Plzen University hospital; the water main in Teplice; the laundry in Chomutov; and the electrotechnical department of the Universtiy of Bratislava.

The planned course of construction was not fulfilled for some of the projects set forth as mandatory tasks in capital construction. This concerns the M. Gorky mine, the fifth project stage two -- two capacities; the Plzen heating plant; the drop forge in Trnava; the reconstruction of the Czechoslovak State Railroads' [CSD] workshops in Nymburk; the reconstruction and expansion of the CSD workshops in Vrutky; and the meat-processing combine in Levice. This was in particular caused by shortcomings in the territorial [uzemni] and project planning, and in some cases by the poor standard of management and planning work in the investment process. Problems also persisted in relation to familiarization with new capacities and the initiation of production within the planned parameters.

The number of unfinished projects and the budgetary costs of projects under construction dropped 2 percent in the course of the year. Despite that, the volume of projects under construction and of unfinished projects continues to remain excessive.

Industry

Compared with 1983, industrial production in centrally planned industry increased 3.9 percent and the achieved increment of production, compared with the state plan, was 1.4 points higher. The plan of adjusted value added was exceeded by Kcs8.6 billion, and the planned volume of gross production by Kcs9.1 billion, which corresponds to a volume of production of 3.5 days. Although the plan of the adjusted value added and of gross production was exceeded on the whole, not all enterprises fulfilled their tasks. The shortfall in production by enterprises that did not fulfill the plan totalled Kcs1.7 billion.

Structural changes in industrial production continued in accordance with the intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The most rapid development in production was made by the branches and sectors of the processing industry connected with a greater application of scientific-technical progress, and in sectors based on the utilization of domestic raw materials. An above average increase in production was achieved in particular in the electrotechnical industry, in general engineering, in the paper and cellulose industry, in the glass, china, and ceramic industries, and in the manufacture of medical supplies.

The total of value sales in the centrally planned industry in wholesale prices -- compared with 1983 -- rose by 4.1 percent. The volume of deliveries of machinery and equipment for investment projects increased 6.2 percent, and the volume of deliveries for the domestic market, measured in retail prices, increased by 3.1 percent. The volume of deliveries for export to the socialist countries increased by 4.5 percent, and those to nonsocialist countries by 6.9 percent.

The goals of the state plan were exceeded with regard to all main aspects of sales. The targets of individual departments as regards deliveries of goods for the domestic market were also successfully fulfilled. Difficulties cropped up in ensuring the structure of the assortment of the deliveries.

Shortcomings persisted in the smoothness of supplier-consumer relations, influenced by an uneven fulfillment of planned production tasks in some industrial enterprises, and by a slow adaptation of the production structure to the demands of the economy.

Profitability from costs as well as from production funds was higher than determined by the annual plan; the growth of profits markedly contributed to that. The share of the total costs in the volume of output, compared with 1983, showed a relative decrease of 0.5 percent (the annual state plan envisaged 0.4 percent), of which the greatest decrease was in the share of material costs without write-offs, including services of a non-material nature; material costs without write-offs decreased 0.9 percent (the state plan envisaged a 0.5 percent reduction). Despite these positive results, production consumption grew faster than planned. Inventory turnover time was shortened by 2 days. This freed roughly Kcs4 billion worth of tied-up resources. The degree to which accumulated inventories are being freed, especially in unfinished production and finished products, continues to be inadequate.

Compared with 1983, employment in centrally planned industry rose by 16,000, or 0.6 percent, and totaled 2,698,000 persons. The average monthly wage of persons employed in centrally planned industry was Kcs3,055. Compared with the preceding year it increased 2.2 percent. Work productivity, calculated from the volume of adjusted value added, increased by 5.2 percent, and calculated from gross production by 3.3 percent. The proportion of workers' overtime decreased from 5.2 to 5.1 percent. After a continuous 5-year slight rise in the number of shifts worked, the number leveled off in 1984. However, the number of shifts worked involving machine workers increased slightly.

In the individual branches of industry, the following results were achieved in 1984 in the development of production:

The fuels industry extracted a total of 129.3 million metric tons of coal and lignite, and the overall state extraction plan was exceeded by 4.2 million metric tons, that is, by 3.4 percent. The annual extraction plan was exceeded in all coal basins; the North Bohemia brown coal mines of Most exceeded the annual extraction plan by 3.3 million metric tons (that is, by 4.7 percent); the brown coal mines and briquetting plant of Sokolov by 0.7 million metric tons (3.3 percent); the coal and lignite mines of Prievidza by 70,000 metric tons (0.9 percent); the Ostrava-Karvina Mines of Ostrava by 135,000 metric tons (0.6 percent); and the Kladno mines by 26,000 metric tons (0.8 percent). Compared with 1983, the extraction of coal and lignite increased 1.9 million metric tons, that is, by 1.5 percent.

The planned volume of the overburden to be removed for the extraction of brown coal was exceeded by 29 million cubic meters or 13.2 percent. Compared with the preceding year, 8.3 percent more overburden was removed. The increased rate of the removal work also increased the volume of extractable coal deposits.

The exceeding of the planned tasks in coal extraction, together with the rationalization of consumption, contributed to a smooth supply of the national economy and the population with solid fuels in 1984. This also created favorable conditions for the first months of this year.

The electricity-producing sector generated 78,349,000 kWh of electric power. This was 2.7 percent more than in 1983.

The overall production plan was exceeded by 2 percent; of this, steam power plants exceeded their plan by 3.1 percent. Because of the low water levels, hydroelectric plants did not fulfill their plan. Electricity generation in nuclear power plants rose by 17.7 percent. The specific fuel consumption in steam power plants operated by the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power decreased 0.3 percent.

The total domestic electricity consumption in 1984, compared with 1983, increased 3.1 percent (while the state plan envisaged a 1.9 percent increase), of which 2.3 percent entailed large-scale consumers; 6.8 percent, small-scale consumers; and 6.9 percent, households. The supply of the national economy and of the population was smooth throughout the whole year. There still remained considerable potential for conserving fuels and energy.

In the metallurgical industry, including ore extraction, total production increased 1.8 percent. In ferrous metallurgy production increased 2.1 percent; in nonferrous metallurgy production increased 0.6 percent; and in the extraction and treatment of ores production increased 1.2 percent. Planned metallurgical production was overfulfilled without exceeding the planned production of steel, due to improved utilization of metal and to the remilling of foreign steel. The share of less energy-intensive types of production in metallurgy increased, owing mainly to a 6.6 percent increase in the share of the production of converter steel and a 1.9 percent increase in the share of continuous steel casting in total steel production. Production of rolled material made of high-quality steel increased.

Total engineering production increased 6.5 percent, 0.8 percent more than foreseen by the state plan.

The fastest growth rate was achieved in the electrotechnical industry, where production increased 12.2 percent; the state plan had provided for a 9.3 percent increase. Production of components for electrical engineering and electronics increased 19.3 percent; production of communications technology of an investment nature, 12.4 percent; and production of data processing machinery, 23.8 percent. The production of some consumer electronics products, too, developed at a fast rate. The production of color television sets, for example, increased from 81,000 units in 1983 to 142,000 units in 1984, which is a 76.1 percent increase. Production of radio-phonograph combinations increased 25.3 percent; production of record players, 7.6 percent; and production of bulbs for special illumination purposes, 8.3 percent.

General engineering registered a 6.5 percent production increase, 1.3 percent more than provided for by the annual state plan. Production increased, above all, in trucks (8.5 percent); buses (2.9 percent); agricultural machinery and equipment (6.3 percent); and earth-moving, construction, and road-building machinery (7 percent). Production of spare parts for passenger cars increased 1.7 percent while the production of passenger cars itself increased 1.5 percent. As regards consumer goods, high production increases were achieved, in particular, in bicycles, up 10.3 percent (which is an increase by 63,700 units) and in household washing machines, up 5.9 percent (an increase of 23,500 units). Production of freezers totaled 165,000 units, 51,000 units more than in 1983. Production of bathtubs increased 15 percent, production of gas and dual-power-source stoves 23.3 percent, and production of kitchenware 7 percent.

Heavy engineering production increased 2.6 percent. Production increases were achieved in trolley buses (10.9 percent); equipment for the chemical industry (1.9 percent); motor locomotives with engine power exceeding 600 kilowatts (2.4 percent); passenger elevators (819 percent); and diesel engines (8 percent). Deliveries of heat-generating equipment did not fully cover needs. Total production of industry increased 2.4 percent while the state plan provided for a 1.4 percent production growth. The planned production growth was exceeded despite a 1.2 percent drop in the total volume of processed crude oil. Accelerated development was achieved in the production of sophisticated (kvalifikovanul) chemistry

Petrochemical production and production in both the rubber and asbestos industries increased 3.4 percent. Relatively rapid development was registered, above all, in the production of phosphate fertilizers (5.4 percent); in potassium fertilizers (5.1 percent); in chemical fibres (1.7 percent), of which the production of polyamide synthetic silk fibres increased 10.7 percent; in synthetic rubber (5.6 percent); in tires for trucks (4.5 percent); in tires for passenger cars (2.9 percent); and in floor coverings made of polyvinylchloride (2.9 percent). Pharmaceutical production increased 8.7 percent.

Production of the timber processing industry increased 4.3 percent. Of this, production of the woodworking industry increased 3.6 percent and production of the paper and pulp industry 5.6 percent. However, the state annual plan for the timber processing industry provided for a total production growth of 5.4 percent. The nonfulfillment of planned targets in development of the timber processing industry was caused by the failure to achieve planned parameters at new production capacities or by delays in putting them into operation (this concerned, in particular, the paper and pulp industry.)

Light industry achieved a total production increase of 2.4 percent, 0.6 percent more than provided for by the annual state plan. Relatively high production increments were achieved in the glass, ceramics, and china industry (3.8 percent); the printing industry (3.7 percent); and the garment industry (3 percent). Lower production increments were achieved in the textile industry (1.8 percent) and in the leatherworking and footwear industry (2.2 percent)

Total deliveries of the light industry to domestic trade in wholesale prices remained roughly at last year's level. However, the structure of deliveries still does not correspond to the structure of demand, particularly in footwear, knitwear, selection, and stylishness.

In the construction materials industry, 1984 production exceeded 1983 production by 1.3 percent and the planned tasks were overfulfilled. Cement production increased 0.3 percent and lime production 0.6 percent. High production increments were achieved, above all, in roof tiles (8.8 percent); asbestos-cement sheets (10.6 percent); and ceramic tiles (5.9 percent). Production of Major Industrial Products:

Product	Unit of measurement	Actual in 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Bituminous coal (the basins' marketable extraction)	thousands of metric tons	26,421	98.2 (xx)
Bituminous-coal coke	thousands of metric tons	10,302	99.6 (xx)
Brown coal and lignite (the basins' marketable extraction)	thousands of metric tons	102,857	102.4
Electricity	millions of kilowatt hours	78,349	102.7
Pig iron	thousands of metric tons	9,561	101.0
Crude steel	thousands of metric tons	14,831	98.7 (xx)
Rolled material	thousand of metric tons	10,909	101.6

Product	unit of measurement	actual in 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Cement	thousands of metric tons	10,530	100.3
Lime	thousands of metric tons	3,117	100.6
Nitrogen fertilizer	thousands of metric tons/ nitrogen	576	97.5 (xx)
Phosphate fertilizer	thousands of metric tons/ phosphorus pentoxide	344	105.4
Plastic materials	thousands of metric tons	1,039	103.7
Chemical fibers	thousands of metric tons	189	101.7
Detergents	metric tons	76,772	103.5
Passenger cars and delivery vans	units	180,150	101.5
Two-wheeled motor vehicles	units	202,724	99.3
Bicycles (x)	units	684,399	110.3
Trucks	units	46,872	108.5
Integrated monolithic circuits	Kcs million	2,082	130.3
Digital computers	units	1,080	177.0
Metal machine tools (x)	Kcs million	4,101	103.0
Metal forming machines	Kcs million	1,557	102.9
Agricultural machinery and equipment, including spare parts (x)	Kcs million	2,980	106.3
Wheeled and tracked tractors	units	34,160	100.0
Household washing machines	thousands of units	423	105.9
Household refrigerators and freezers	thousands of units	446	111.0
Of this: freezers	thousands of units	156	149.4
Television sets	thousands of units	384	92.3 (xx)
Of this: color sets	thousands of units	142	176.1
Furniture made of wood and other materials (x)	Kcs million	7,621	102.4
Paper and cardboard	thousands of metric tons	939	100.5
Colorless sheet glass, drawn	square meters 4/4	32,151	89.5

Product	unit of measurement	actual in 1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Cotton fabrics	millions of meters	598	102.2
Underwear made of fabric (x)	thousands of pieces	55,982	102.9
Garments made of fabric and non-woven textiles (x)	thousands of pieces	34,405	101.0
Hosiery	thousands of pairs	109,934	103.1
Footwear, total (x)	thousands of pairs	116,591	101.9
Leather footwear alone (x)	thousands of pairs	53,131	101.2

(x) excluding local production and service enterprises as well as production cooperatives

(xx) in accordance with the state plan

Building Industry

Construction enterprises carried out through their own employees construction work worth Kcs94.6 billion and fulfilled the state plan 100.9 percent. The volume of construction work was 1.7 percent higher than the year before and the attained dynamism was higher than envisaged by the state plan.

The planned volume of adjusted labor-added value was exceeded by Kcs460 million, that is, 1.2 percent. The results achieved in the fulfillment of the indicator of total costs and in the material-intensiveness of building production were also better than planned.

Despite the overall overfulfillment of the planned volume of construction work, the tasks were not ensured evenly and some enterprises did not completely fulfill their tasks. The plan of construction work carried out by one's own employees was exceeded, above all, by construction enterprises administered by the Ministry of Construction of the Czech Socialist Republic (by Kcs468 million); by the road building enterprise in the Czech Socialist Republic (by Kcs231 million); and by construction enterprises administered by the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power (by Kcs160 million). Among those who failed to fulfill the plan were, above all, district construction enterprises in the Slovak Socialist Republic, with their shortfall amounting to Kcs104 million.

Above average fulfillment of construction tasks was achieved in areas of concentrated building activity: that is, in the capital of Prague, North Bohemia, and the Slovak capital of Bratislava.

The concentration of building resources on major projects found its expression in the superior plan fulfillment achieved at construction projects considered to be mandatory tasks, compared with other projects.

Construction enterprises employed an average of 552,000 employees, which was 1,000 or 0.2 percent more than the year before. Average monthly earnings of employees of construction enterprises amounted to Kcs3,134, 2 percent higher than in 1983.

Labor productivity calculated on the basis of adjusted labor-added value increased 2.7 percent; labor productivity calculated on the basis of construction work increased 1.5 percent.

Agricultural-Food Industry Complex

Total volume of gross agricultural production (in comparable 1980 prices) increased 3.6 percent compared with 1983. Plant production was 4.2 percent higher than the year before and animal production 3.2 percent higher. The 1981-84 average annual volume of gross agricultural production was 3.5 percent higher than the average annual volume achieved in the years 1976-80. Of this, average annual volume of gross plant production was 11.5 percent higher and the average annual volume of gross animal production 6.3 percent higher. Although a certain edge was achieved in the growth of plant production over the growth of animal production, the ratio between the two as envisaged by the plan was not achieved.

Aside from the record harvest of grain, there were also increases in the harvests of sugar beets, potatoes, and corn for silage, compared with 1983. The harvests of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land and of oil-bearing crops, on the other hand, declined. The harvests of individual types of fruit and vegetables varied according to weather conditions during the growth and ripening periods.

Hectare Yields and Harvests of Selected Crops:

	per-hectare yields in metric tons		harvest in millions of metric tons	
	1983	1984	1984	1984 as percentage compared with 1983
Grain crops total				
(including grain corn)	4.38	4.74	12.0	108.8
Oil-bearing crops	2.37	2.25	0.4	96.1
Potatoes	16.57	19.30	3.7	117.6
Sugar beets	29.08	36.21	7.6	126.0
Green corn and silage corn	30.75	32.06	16.2	108.8
Perennial fodder crops				
grown on arable land	8.83	7.65	5.3	86.6
Permanent meadows	4.46	4.60	3.5	103.2

In animal production, the planned targets pertaining to changes in its structure were fulfilled. In view of the state of domestic fodder resources, pig herds and poultry flocks were being gradually reduced. At the end of the year, pig herds totaled 6,743,000 head, 327,000 less than in 1983; and beef cattle herds 5,150,000 head, 39,000 less than in 1983. Annual milk yields averaged 3,526 liters; 142 liters, or 4.2 percent, more than in 1983. Annual egg yields averaged 239.9 eggs, compared with 229.7 eggs in 1983. The intensity of beef cattle and pig fattening was raised; daily weight increments of cattle raised for meat averaged 0.71 kg (compared with 0.70 kg in 1983) and average daily weight increments of pigs in fattening and pre-fattening stations increased from 0.507 kg in 1983 to 0.532 kg.

The consumption of concentrated feed per production unit decreased further, except with regard to cattle fattening.

As for plant production, the planned procurement for federal reserve funds was fulfilled in grain crops 100.1 percent; in rape, 102.9 percent; in sugar beets, 95.8 percent; and in marketable potatoes, 109.1 percent. The procurement plan for animal products was far exceeded.

Procurement of Animal Products:

	unit of measurement	1984	increase over 1983	increase over the plan
Animals for slaughter total (excluding poultry)	thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	1,592	66	98
Of this: beef cattle for slaughter	thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	709	35	35
Of this: pigs for slaughter	thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	843	23	53
Poultry for slaughter	thousands of metric tons of body weight	237	4	7
Milk	millions of liters	5,936	218	486
Eggs	millions of eggs	3,044	121	234

Small producers accounted for about 10 percent of the total production of animals for slaughter, including poultry; for 64 percent of fruit production; and for more than 38 percent of vegetable production.

Material deliveries contributed to the fulfillment of agriculture's production tasks. In 1984 agriculture obtained 1,749,200 metric tons of industrial fertilizers (in net nutrient value), which amounted to 259.4 kg per hectare of agricultural land.

Tractor deliveries totaled 9,182 units and were 4.4 percent higher than in 1983. As regards other machinery, agriculture received 3,028 tractor plows (27.1 percent more than in 1983); 1,685 grain combine harvesters (a 12.3 percent increase); 1,914 sowing machines (a 15.3 percent increase); and 515 potato harvesters (a 31 percent increase). Irrigation facilities were built on 14,500 hectares (96.7 percent of the planned tasks) and drainage was carried out on 47,000 hectares (114.6 percent of the total planned amount). Overall, planned investments in agriculture were fulfilled 106.7 percent.

Comparable monthly earnings of employees of united agricultural cooperatives increased by an estimated 3 percent to Kcs3,000.

Labor productivity in united agricultural cooperatives calculated on the basis of output per employee increased roughly 6 percent. Monthly earnings of employees of state farms in 1984 averaged Kcs2,898, 3.9 percent more than in 1983. Labor productivity in state farms increased roughly 5 percent.

Food industry output increased 3.2 percent compared with the preceding year: that is, 2.2 percent more than provided for by the annual state plan. This favorable fulfillment of planned tasks was due to the higher than planned procurement of agricultural products. The highest growth rates of production were achieved in the starch, distillery, and wine industry (10.4 percent); meat industry (4.5 percent); and dairy industry (4.2 percent).

The production of portioned meat totaled 945,000 metric tons (4.2 percent more than the preceding year) and the production of canned meat increased 2.1 percent. Production of pasteurized milk totaled 2.092 billion liters, 4.3 percent more than the preceding year; production of dairy butter increased 152,000 metric tons (a 1.6 percent production increase); and cheese production increased 127,000 metric tons (a 3 percent production increase). Beer production totaled 2.377 billion liters, 4.8 percent less than in 1983, and production of nonalcoholic beverages totaled 788 million liters, which was a 6.3 percent production decline. Supplies of foodstuffs to the population were generally trouble free, but product innovation was slow and the range of products was not expanded in any significant way, despite abundant stocks of raw materials.

Forestry

The tasks set by the annual plan were fulfilled. Timber production totalled 19.1 million cubic meters, 2.5 percent more than in 1983. Deliveries of utility timber amounted to 17.6 million cubic meters and were 0.5 percent higher than in 1983. The timber production plan was exceeded by 2.5 percent and planned deliveries by 0.7 percent. Afforestation was carried out on 54,100 hectares, 0.9 percent more than in 1983. The afforestation plan was fulfilled 106 percent.

The high winds that struck our territory in July and November 1984 severely complicated the situation in forestry, particularly in some parts of the Czech Socialist Republic. Windfall timber accounted for 54 percent of all timber extracted last year. Salvage cutting on extensive areas struck by the calamity will continue.

To improve the state of forest vegetation, protective and conservation measures were administered to more than 320,000 hectares of state forests and amelioration was carried out on 4,000 hectares of forest area.

Water Economy

Deliveries of water to consumers from public mains increased by 8 million cubic meters, or 0.6 percent compared with 1983, and totaled 1,263 million cubic meters. The percentage of Czechoslovaks supplied with water from public mains reached 75.2 percent and the percentage of Czechoslovaks living in houses connected to the public sewage grid reached 61.1 percent. Although overall, drinking water deliveries reached the planned level, there were difficulties in the supply of drinking water in some areas as a consequence of the drought of the last few years. The proportion of treated sewage water reached 75 percent, compared with 73.6 percent in 1983.

Transport and Communications

The transport sector ensured the transport requirements of the national economy, the transport-intensiveness of which further declined in 1984. The shifting of freight transport from roads to the less energy-intensive railroads continued; the share of railroads and inland navigation in transport increased. The amount of goods conveyed by the enterprises' own means of transport remained roughly at the preceding year's level and the planned reduction in the share of enterprise transport thus did not materialize.

Public freight transport moved 660.4 million metric tons of goods, which was 0.4 percent less than the year before. The state plan was fulfilled 99.4 percent. Czechoslovak State Railroads accounted for 45.3 percent of goods transported, the Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation Enterprise [CSAD] accounted for 52.7 percent, and inland navigation for 2 percent of public freight transport.

Railroad transport, which accounted for 82.5 percent of the public transport network's transport performance (in metric ton-kilometers), moved 298.8 million metric tons of goods. The volume of transported goods was 2.3 higher than the year before. Railroad loading totaled 251.6 million metric tons, or 1.5 percent more than in 1983. The average circulation time of each railroad car unit was reduced by 2 percent, and labor productivity per operational locomotive was increased by 1.2 percent. In diesel traction, railroad transport consumed 421,500 metric tons of diesel oil, or 1.3 percent less than in 1983. The share of electric traction in railroad transport increased 4.5 percent over 1983.

As regards road freight transport, the CSAD moved 348.2 million metric tons of goods, or 2.9 percent less than the year before. The state plan was fulfilled 98.1 percent. However, contractual requirements were ensured. Transport means belonging to the CSAD consumed a total of 641,200 metric tons of fuel, which was 0.1 percent less than in 1983. At the same time, the CSAD's performance in metric ton-kilometers increased by 0.6 percent and in passenger kilometers by 2.8 percent.

A total of 22.4 km of new expressway sections were built in the CSSR in 1984. The expressway network now totals 450 km.

Inland navigation transport increased 12.7 percent and totaled 13.4 million metric tons of goods. Steam coal deliveries for the Chvaletice power station accounted for 32.7 percent of freight conveyed in inland navigation.

Public passenger transport carried 2,688,400,000 persons, which was a 2.1 percent increase in the number of travelers. The number of passengers carried by the CSAD increased by 42.1 million, and the number of passengers carried by the Czechoslovak State Railroads [CSD] increased by 13.3 million. The problem of poor passenger comfort in transport persists. In railroad transport, adherence to timetables also remains a problem.

The Prague subway carried a total of 279.9 million passengers, which was a 1.1 percent increase compared with the year before. A daily average of 745,600 persons used the subway.

In communications, the modernization of radio communications and automation of the intercity and international telephone system continued. The number of telephone subscribers increased. The number of telephones increased by 94,900 in 1984. In some localities, particularly in large cities, some applicants remain unsatisfied. A total of 3.5 million telephones were in operation on 31 December 1984, 1.2 million of them in households. Direct-dial intercity calls accounted for 84.1 percent of all intercity calls and direct-dial international calls for 92.6 percent of all international calls.

In radio communications, the RKS [not further identified] Moravske Budejovice radio transmitter and two basic transmitters for the second television channel, in Rychnovnad Kneznou and Stara Lubovna, were put into operation. A total of 71 percent of the CSSR territory is now covered by the second television channel, compared with 68.5 percent in 1983.

A total of 1,395,200,000 pieces of mail and 26.7 million parcels were delivered in 1984. A total of 1,228,300,000 copies of newspapers and periodicals were distributed through the Postal Newspaper Subscription Service.

Foreign Trade

The planned tasks in foreign trade were fulfilled. Foreign trade turnover exceeded the projections of the state plan. The planned exchange of goods with socialist countries, in particular, was higher than planned; export tasks as well as import tasks were exceeded. Concerning trade with nonsocialist states, the planned growth rate of exports was exceeded, but the planned structure for exports was not adhered to. The fulfillment of planned import tasks ensured essential needs of the national economy, despite a cost-conscious use of hard currency. The adaptation of production and of foreign trade organizations to the changing conditions on foreign markets continued to be slow, however, which affected the efficiency of foreign trade exchange.

Development of Foreign Trade Turnover (in current prices, all charges paid up to the border of the delivering state):

	1984 as percentage compared with 1983		1984 as percentage compared with 1983
exports, total	110.0	imports, total	110.4
of this:		of this:	
to socialist countries	112.1	from socialist countries	112.4
to nonsocialist states	103.9	from nonsocialist states	103.0

Trade with CEMA countries increased 12.7 percent in 1984, compared with 1983. Trade with the Soviet Union alone increased 13 percent. The share of socialist countries in Czechoslovakia's total foreign trade turnover in current prices reached 78.3 percent.

An important place in foreign trade is occupied by economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which ensures conditions for a dynamic development of the Czechoslovak national economy. The USSR's share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover reached 45.1 percent.

The development of trade with the socialist countries is favorably influenced by continuing realization of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. Czechoslovakia's integration in the specialization and cooperation of production was enhanced, particularly in the engineering and electrical engineering industries, where cooperation was further deepened, particularly with the Soviet Union. According to preliminary results, the share in total exports to the CEMA countries of exports on the basis of agreements on production specialization and cooperation amounted to 28 percent, and the figure for engineering exports was 46 percent; at the same time, this type of export totaled 33 percent of all exports to the USSR, and the figure for engineering products was almost 50 percent.

Living Standards

The results of the national economy made it possible to maintain and further improve living standards and consolidate the population's social guarantees.

Also in 1984, the national economy developed under the conditions of full employment.

Compared with 1983, the average number of employed persons increased 0.7 percent and amounted to 7,515,000 persons. The share of the production sphere in this increase amounted to 61 percent (30,000 persons), and that of the nonproduction sphere 39 percent (19,000 persons). The growth in the rate of employment was more rapid than was set by the state plan in the education and medical care branches. Compared with last year, citizens' nominal cash earnings increased 2.6 percent (the plan envisaged a 1.8 percent increase) and amounted to Kcs403.7 billion. Real cash earnings increased 1.6 percent in 1984. The average nominal monthly wages of people working in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding unified cooperative farms) increased 1.7 percent over the preceding year, amounting to Kcs2,836. Compared with 1983, the real wages of people working in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding the unified cooperative farms) increased 0.8 percent. In keeping with the plan, citizens' cash expenditures grew more rapidly than did income. Compared with 1983, expenditures increased 2.8 percent to Kcs388.0 billion. The increases of savings and cash in hand amounted to Kcs15.7 billion, or 3.9 percent of the total cash earnings of the population. The amount of savings in the state savings institutions increased 6.8 percent, that is, by Kcs13.1 billion. In particular, the volume of long-term savings increased.

The retail turnover of all trade systems increased 3.1 percent according to estimates in current prices; this includes 2.8 percent for foodstuffs and 3.3 percent for industrial goods. The growth of turnover was more rapid than envisaged by the state plan. Compared with the foodstuff figures for 1983, the sales of meat and meat products and of cheeses and subtropical fruit increased. For other foodstuffs the level of sales and consumption was maintained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year. Shortcomings cropped up locally in the smooth supply of certain kinds of food products. Increased deliveries from production and from imports were reflected in the high rates of sales increases of certain kinds of industrial goods. A total of 108,000 passenger cars were sold, 15 percent more than in 1983; and approximately 580,000 bicycles were sold, about 8 percent more than in 1983. Production delivered 127,000 color television sets, 86 percent more than in 1983, and 124,000 freezers, a 74 percent increase. It was not possible to fully eliminate shortcomings in the range of products delivered in textile goods, clothing, footwear, and selected kinds of household goods. Local production and service enterprises as well as production cooperatives provided an additional volume of services to the population. The receipts for services paid for by the citizens increased 1.8 percent, compared with 1983. The fastest increase took place in receipts for services in such sectors as gardening; the repair and maintenance of automobile tires; repair of electric appliances, including household refrigerators and freezers; and certain communal personal services. Despite the favorable results achieved in the volume of services offered, local production and services enterprises and production cooperatives still have room for improvement in the quality of work, in promptness, and in the comprehensiveness of services offered to the population.

The total index of retail prices for goods and services rose 0.9 percent in 1984, compared to 1983. The overall index was particularly influenced by the price adjustments adopted as of 15 October 1984. The cost of living index for households showed an overall increase of 1.0 percent; the figure for the households of workers and employees was 0.9 percent, for those of cooperative farmers 1.1 percent, and for those of pensioners 1.1 percent. The dynamically increasing part of the cost of living was citizens' social consumption, which increased 5.0 percent (compared with 1983) and amounted to Kcs166.4 billion. Per capita social consumption amounted to Kcs10,764, Kcs483 more than in 1983. The predominant increase was registered in the amounts spent for social security, medical care, and education. In the 1984-85 school year, kindergartens took care of 700,000 children, or 94.3 percent of the appropriate age group. A total of 405,000 pupils are now in apprenticeships; 132,000 pupils were accepted in 1984, 14,000 of them for apprenticeships ending in a secondary school graduation. We have 355,000 pupils studying as day students, attending grammar schools or secondary vocational and vocational schools. We also have 141,000 students with Czechoslovak citizenship attending university-level schools.

Compared with last year, the number of beds in medical care institutions increased 0.5 percent and totaled 193,600 beds, 122,000 of which are in hospitals. The number of patients per medical doctor decreased by 6 compared with 1983. (In 1984 the figure was 281 patients per doctor.) Toward the end of 1984, creches had at their disposal 122,300 places for children, some 27.1 percent of which were in factory creches, including the cooperatives' creches. The number of places in social care institutions increased in 1984 by more than 2,000. The sum total of payments for social security (pension payments and cash and material payments from health insurance) increased 2.6 percent compared with last year, and amounted to Kcs79.9 billion. We spent Kcs50.7 billion on pension payments, which is 3.3 percent more than in 1983. The increased volume of pension payments was influenced both by the pension increases and by the larger number of pensions. Toward the end of 1984 we were paying out a total of 3,973,000 pensions, of which 2,191,000 were old-age pensions. The amount of children's allowances paid out totaled Kcs15.5 billion; expenditures for sick pay amounted to Kcs8.0 billion; and other payments for health insurance amounted to Kcs5.7 billion. The cash allowances to families with children totaled Kcs22 billion.

Within the housing construction framework we completed 90,900 apartments, 4,800 less than in the preceding year. The plan here was fulfilled 101.6 percent. The sum total of new apartments consisted of 15,800 apartments in communal construction; 43,500 in cooperative construction; 2,600 in enterprise construction; and 29,000 in individual construction. The tasks planned for the construction of new apartments were fulfilled. In certain regions, particularly in our capital, Prague, the completion of apartments became manifestly irregular in the course of the year. The construction of 94,100 apartments was begun. A total of 4,000 apartments in socialist ownership were modernized and renovated and thus the plan was not fulfilled.

The citizens' enterprising work within the Z-Project contributed to improving the civic and technical facilities of many cities and communities. The value created in amounted to Kcs4.3 billion. For instance, 842 places were created in creches, some 10,101 in kindergartens, and 3,081 in elementary schools; some 23 social security institutions were also set up, as were 271 shops and service facilities for citizens. The planned measures for environmental preservation and protection were realized in 1984. A total of 55 construction projects (exceeding Kcs2 million) with aggregate budgeted costs amounting to Kcs1,579.2 million were completed. Gasification continued according to plan. Within the framework of air protection, we completed 23 construction projects; their budgeted costs amounted to Kcs601.9 million. A project was begun in 1984 which is significant from the viewpoint of air protection: the desulphurization of one block of the Tusimice electric power station.

The realization of 24 construction projects, with budgeted costs amounting to Kcs715.3 million, contributed to protecting the water and improving its quality. Sewage water treatment plants were put into operation, for example, in Karvina, in Loket nad Ohri, in Zilina, in the Slovnaft national enterprise in Bratislava, and in the Duslo national enterprise in Sala. The sewage water treatment plants in Cizkovec and in Vranov were expanded. Construction of refuse incinerating plant projects was started in Brno and in Kosice. A total of eight construction projects with budgeted costs amounting to Kcs262 million were also completed for the liquidation of solid refuse. Toward the end of 1984 we had 173 uncompleted building projects with budgeted costs amounting to Kcs11 billion, which are intended to help improve the living environment. These projects will be gradually completed in the coming years.

Toward the end of 1984 the CSSR had a population of 15,481,000. In the course of the year, there were 228,000 live births; 182,000 deaths; 120,000 marriages; and 38,000 divorces.

SHULTZ TESTIMONY AT SENATE HEARING REPORTED

Supports Missiles, Star Wars

LD311904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has once again given his patronage to the U.S. missile program and space armament plans. The secretary of state, testifying at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, justified his stance by saying that, according to the White House, the USSR is seeking unilateral disarmament concessions.

Blames USSR for 1983 Walkout

LD312218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has once again simultaneously stressed the importance of arms and the readiness of the United States for discussions. Shultz was reporting to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the White House's foreign policy. A significant part of his 40-page report dealt with Soviet-U.S. relations. He strove to portray the USSR as responsible for the year-before-last's break in the dialogue between the two countries. According to Shultz, the United States must, at one and the same time, increase its strength and continue the discussions, otherwise the Washington delegation will begin the Geneva talks at a disadvantage. The secretary of state described the building of MX strategic missiles and realization of the space armament plans as especially important.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MODIFIES ECONOMIC LAWS

LD312217 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar informed the Council of Ministers on the recent official visit of Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch to Hungary. The government approved the report.

The government heard a report on the fulfillment of a resolution designed to improve the quality of the water and of Lake Balaton and develop lakeside holiday resorts. It discussed and approved a programme for the long-term development of the region.

In compliance with requirements to streamline the economic management system the Council of Ministers modified a law on the mutual support fund of the cooperative farmers and set down rules for the formation and use of common funds of industrial, consumers, sales and acquisition cooperatives. The modifications give more freedom to the cooperative self-governments and improve the rules of operation of common funds.

The government passed a resolution in granting benefits to certain types of new enterprises and authorized the minister of finance to grant financial assistance to company units that wish to operate independently from the mother company.

FALUVEGI LEADS DELEGATION TO GDR TALKS

LD010035 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the national planning office, a delegation left Thursday [31 January] for Berlin to meet an invitation by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee of the GDR. The delegations are to discuss issues of economic and technical cooperation and coordination of the 1986-1990 national economic plans.

BUDAPEST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD311339 Budapest MTI in English 0831 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- A two-day international conference on the socio-economic situation in developing countries, organized by the Hungarian Peace Council and the developing committee of the World Peace Council, concluded in Budapest Wednesday, with participants from 30 countries. Representatives of UNCTAD, AAPSO (Afro-African People's Solidarity Organization), and the World Federation of Democratic Youth also attended.

It was stated that the signs of economic crisis are more evident among the ever increasing crises in the (?developing) countries. Half the world--three quarters of the world population--have been living in more unfavourable circumstances over the current decade. Economic development is stagnating or has slowed down, huge foreign debts have accumulated and solvency has deteriorated. Unemployment, and sometimes strife is becoming an increasing threat. Due to the increase in population per capita national income has decreased. The regression is mainly a consequence of the unfavourable phenomena in the capitalist world economy. Due to various negative effects, export incomes in developing countries are low, which decreases import and consumption.

The participants met the press Wednesday. Professor Istvan Kende, member of the Presidium of the Hungarian Peace Council, stated that almost identical stands were stressed at the conference.

Yuriy Aleksyev, representative of the Soviet Peace Council, pointed out that arms expenses have increased at a greater pace than ever before and constitute a great burden not only for developed but also for developing countries. As the Third World cannot shake off the consequences of the arms race, there is a direct relation between peace and development.

American Professor Laszlo Ervin, member of the Club of Rome, said that the worsening situation of the developing countries poses a serious threat to peace, as regional problems and conflicts can easily turn into global clashes. Therefore, the countries of the world should unite to solve the problems, as only international assistance can bring about change.

Laszlo Lang, department head of the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, pointed out that only a new international economic system, one which from its nature would prevent conditions similar to those of today developing, can hold out hope of a favourable change in the long-run. Only such change would make it possible for the developing countries to catch up with economic and technological progress.

CONTROL COMMISSION'S WATCHDOG FUNCTIONS STRESSED

LD311532 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2045 GMT on 29 January in its "Commentaries" program carries a 12-minute interview with Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the PZPR Central Control Commission. The unidentified interviewer advises that there will be no statistics, since these are systematically published in the press. Rather it is a question of "an assessment of the phenomena with which the party control commissions deal." Urbanski begins by stressing the progressive consolidation of party ranks, adding: "Nonetheless there are certain phenomena giving rise to concern, demonstrating that the process of consolidation is not as yet complete, and a lot of work must still be done for it to be implemented in full."

As an example of the commission's watchdog function, Urbanski quotes the case of Comrade Iwanow and his so-called "horizontal structures," which threatened the party with a breakdown of discipline and even anarchy. He goes on: "We also had to deal with another figure who called himself a Marxist, an atheist even, but today this does not prevent him from delivering quote, 'political', unquote, sermons in [word indistinct] churches despite the fact that -- well, this is a pathetic spectacle from the political, social, or even moral point of view. Recently -- last year -- we also had to deal with a well-known person who considered himself -- and still considers himself -- an eminent Marxist. Yet at the same time, this did not prevent him from writing an anticommunist book published in the West, striking not only at the interests of our party or the communist movement, but even those of the Polish *raison d'etat*. Despite this, he considered himself an adherent of socialist renewal; why, he even supported the introduction of martial law!"

Next, Urbanski denies that the commission punishes people for thinking, saying that it is aimed against anti-statutory action instead. The interviewer asks: "What attitude do you adopt in situations where a party member votes contrary to the resolution adopted by his party organization?" Urbanski replies: "This is a new phenomenon. At present it particularly concerns the milieu, does it not, of the higher educational establishments. Well, this is a stance that cannot be reconciled with the principles of our statute. Sooner or later, those comrades will have to define their positions, so to speak. If they do not define them, then the party organizations must do it, or otherwise the party control commissions." Urbanski adds that in these difficult times, the party must know who it can count on, especially in the so-called "opinion-forming milieux." In conclusion, he says that the moral backbone of the party has improved considerably, and warns those members who think they can now gradually return to the bad old ways in the quest for privilege and personal gain."

SEJM CONSIDERS SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION BILL

LD311628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The Sejm has been sitting at plenary session for an hour. A report by Henryk Walczak:

The Sejm session was opened by Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; the memory of Deputy Tadeusz Juzkiewicz, who died a few days ago, was honored with a minute of silence.

The first item on the agenda was the report by Sejm commissions concerning the small-scale production bill presented by Deputy Jerzy Jozwiak.

The proposed bill, said the deputy, is in fact the draft of two legal acts concerning small-scale production, and an amendment of the 1982 bill on principles of conducting economic activity in small-scale production in Poland by foreign legal and physical persons.

The government's intent, said the deputy, is to bring about better coordination in the operation of firms run by Poles living abroad. Sejm commissions deemed it necessary to exclude the problem from the small-scale production bill and to introduce changes by amending the act which directly concerns these firms. The amendment provides, among other things, the setting up of a Polish-Polonia industrial and trade chamber. Concluding his speech Deputy Jerzy Jozwiak appealed to deputies to approve the bill.

In the discussion that followed, the first to speak was Deputy Olga Rywinska. She stressed the role of small-scale production against the background of the entire economy. Small-scale production she said, has acted as a supplement to industrial production, particularly that earmarked for the market. Small-scale production also provides a labor market for the disabled. The above bill is indispensable to prevent irregularities in this sector of the economy which has been so often criticized by the community. On behalf of the PZPR parliamentary group, Deputy Olga Rywinska expressed support for the proposed bill.

Deputies from the ZSL parliamentary group will vote for the small-scale production bill, said Deputy Jadwiga Biernat, who was the second to speak at today's session. Discussion continues.

Sejm Meeting Ends

LD010618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Less than an hour ago, the Sejm ended its meeting. The chamber passed five laws: 1) small scale manufacturing; 2) amendment of the law on the so-called Polonian enterprises; 3) trade marks; 4) the title of honorary merited power industry workers of the Polish People's Republic; and 5) on combating drug addiction. Representatives of the government answered oral and written questions from the deputies.

TORUN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS ON 30 JANUARY REPORTED

LD311125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Here is a report from today's proceedings at the Torun Voivodship Court in the trial involving the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Auxiliary prosecutors took the floor. Speeches lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours; here are some extensive excerpts. First to speak was Edward Wende, counsel for Waldemar Chrostowski and for the brother of murdered Father Popieluszko:

[Begin recording] [Wende] May it please the court, the accused admitted that by placing themselves above the law they assumed the right -- for reasons known only to them -- to be judge, jury, and executioner. However, there was no defense counsel before their court; they did not give Father Popieluszko the chance that they are now benefiting from themselves. Rightly so, they are benefiting from a defense that their victim did not have. They defend themselves before the court, which their victim also did not have.

They even refused their victim a humanitarian death by clubbing him on four stations of his Way of the Cross. [Word indistinct] above the law, and now they plead political reasons.

It is deplorable and said that these people do not realize that they themselves inflicted one of the most severe political blows on this country.

They have become not only the accusers and executioners of the priest, but the accusers of their superiors, whose acquiescence they had, if they are to be believed. They justify the crime by the tasks placed before them as party of their duty, and in this sense, the defendants have become the accusers of the ministry that employed them.

It is unprecedented that in this trial, which concerns an exceptionally drastic murder, one of the dependents complains, brings direct and indirect charges against almost everyone from the minister of interior affairs and prosecutor's office, and indirectly accuses the highest bodies of state authority by suggesting that amnesty might be granted. And all this while he appears as a premeditated murderer. Like Cato, he brings serious moral charges against others and sits in the dock accused of murder -- this man, against whom there are also charged of common dishonesty. He, this Cato, speaks about pangs of guilt tormenting him because of his alleged sense of responsibility for two colleagues in the dock because of him, and at the same time points his finger at them, saying that he feels relieved after hearing evidence from Professor Byrdy, because he thought that it was he who did the killing with the club, and it now appears that the priest died due to strangulation. He points his finger at them and says: not me, its they who killed, because they put the noose on him.

Let not the accused feel relieved. The blows struck with the club were not without significance, and as for declarations of loyalty, comradeship, and honor, lets leave it for others like driver-mechanic Waldemar Chrostowski, for example, who first thought about his friend, the priest, and was ready to give his life for him.

Can we believe Chmielewski when he says that if it had succeeded he would not have been able to go on living with the awareness that they had killed a man? The sober realization came very late to both Chmielewski and Pekala. We know this for certain. Whether or not it is sincere will be determined by the court. But even here I have certain doubts, particularly after listening to the tape recording of the self-assured, decisive voice of the defendant Chmielewski -- although he says that the shock began the moment the incident took place.

Piotrowski says he killed out of fear. Does he really think that is credible? Fear is something that leads one to abandon a criminal intention, that leads one to run away; one can even kill out of fear if one is under mortal threat. But to kill a man who posed no threat to him out of fear? It does not ring true. I can believe in the fear of the defendant -- but it is fear of responsibility. We have heard in this courtroom of the defendant's attitude toward the priest: it was cool, it was indifferent. After 1600, I ceased to think of (?him), Piotrowski declares. This was the attitude the defendant projected during the 2 days he gave testimony. He even recalls the priest's mother: I lack the courage to ask her forgiveness, he says. And then, the next day, a moment before completing his explanations, following a break, it turns out that everything he had said was false, for the defendant evinces an emotional and passionately hostile attitude. I cannot avoid reflecting that a certain predisposition is required in an individual for him to carry out a task like this -- a criminal predisposition, underpinned by a sense that one is secure in one's actions.

On 9 October, a meeting took place. After than meeting had ended, Father Jerzy Popieluszko had only 10 days left to live. A wide variety of various possible ways of killing him were considered: There was a need for people prepared to carry out tasks of the most difficult kind, Piotrowski explains, as the reason for the choice of Pekala and Chmielewski. And what were these tasks? Abduction from a railway station or a taxi after first stunning the taxi driver; pushing a man from a train; leaving him in a hollow in the woods; a car accident, and possibly setting the car on fire with gasoline, with people inside -- and knowing what they went on to do, we cannot rule this out either!

Burying a man alive, tied up and gagged, in a recess in a bunker in Kazun. I say to the voivodship court: surely this is medieval? The priest was to have traveled to Kazun, but without a witness -- that is obvious.

May it please the voivodship court, the defendant Piotrowski shows himself to us here as a well-mannered man who formulates his thoughts properly, a well-bred, principled young man. He speaks of himself as being good-natured: "I have never hit anybody." Good-natured, indeed. Picture this good-natured man, members of the bench, on a dark night in a wood, hatred gleaming in his eyes, as he batters another man with a wooden club. That's him too. And it happened.

Now, defendant Piotrowski feels cheated. Why? Because instead of an expected reward, his punishment is going to catch up with him. Defendant Piotrowski thought that he could stand above the law, without realizing that it was a trap; that he thereby placed himself outside the society and outside the nation, as he had placed himself above the law that that nation constitutes. Now he says that he feels cheated. It is true. Accept the man who cheated him was himself. I ask the members of the bench to find all the defendants guilty on every count as charged.

[Reporter] Krzysztof Piesiewicz, representing Waldemar Chrostowski, presented a legal interpretation of the defendants' acts. Here is one of the final parts in his speech.

[Piesiewicz] May it please the court. Criminal law has to be able to deal with manifestations of terrorism and banditry. Those who kidnap, abduct, maltreat and unlawfully deprive of freedom in order to intimidate and humiliate, from hatred or for some vague sociopolitical or other reasons, have to be held responsible for the life and health of their victims while these persons remain in their hands. And if the victims lose their life or health while trying to save themselves, the perpetrators are responsible for that death or injury.

It should be stated that it is high time to supplement Polish criminal law with a provision imposing responsibility on terrorists and kidnappers for the life and health of the victims in the event of deprivation of freedom or kidnapping, with an appropriate penal sanction equivalent, in the event of death, to the sanction under Penal Code Article 148 [article dealing with murder and manslaughter].

In conclusion, with the exception of the aforesaid instances concerning the legal qualification of the criminal attack on the person of Waldemar Chrostowski, it should be stated that Waldemar Chrostowski's jump in itself was an objective, dynamic scheme caused by the defendants, the development of which involved, to a great extent, the probability of death. In their overall intent, the defendants envisaged a situation of that kind and accepted it while directly pursuing their aim, which resulted in murder. From this we cannot draw negative conclusions about the victim's behavior and favorable ones for the perpetrators. Let us not forget that according to Penal Code Article 22, Waldemar Chrostowski could have killed the perpetrators in defending himself under the provisions of reasonable defense. He chose the risk of losing his life as the only possible choice.

I would like to devote a few words to Waldemar Chrostowski. He is my client and above all a victim, and chief witness. The court had the opportunity to perceive that he gave calm, controlled testimony. I think it should be publicly stated here that he is a reasonable, courageous, upright person. His testimony did not contain even a shadow of hatred for the people who (wanted) his life.

[Reporter] Next to speak was the representative for the mother of Father Popieluszko, Attorney Andrzej Grabinski.

[Grabinski] May it please the voivodship court, the gravity of death weighs on this courtroom; not only the gravity of death, but the terror of the torment and torture inflicted on a human being. One should approach both what has happened and what is to happen, in the verdict and after the verdict, with great respect, I believe, and seriousness and understanding.

All Poles are vitally concerned with the experience of this trial and this case; for this trial may become a turning point in the social history of our nation; for this trial may decide whether force and hatred will rule in social relations or whether -- as the primate says -- we will sit down at a table together for dialogue; whether this will be the beginning of the search for the correct ways out. This is what one ought to remember.

The second question: How did it happen? Let us look at the evidence. Piotrowski said at the beginning that his attitude was cool and indifferent. Afterwards, after a break, came a sudden and well-expressed outburst of hatred and the acknowledgement of all kinds of mistakes and flaws. What is the truth? Well, let's try to analyze what Piotrowski himself said, because neither Chmielewski nor Pekala nor the defendant Pietruszka said anything about being so personally involved against Father Popieluszki that they would commit illegal acts. Piotrowski put it like this: that he was irritated, he was angered -- this is the personal involvement -- not by the content, but by the lack of one's own deprivation of any kind of minimal comfort in one's own life. [as heard] This is the basis of the emotional attitude. And afterwards, how does the action proceed? Does the action proceed solely on his initiative; is this an outburst of anger or outrage? No. First of all, there are conversations to coordinate things.

The next stage is that of setting up a group of people to whom one says: There's a dangerous action planned. These people do not know why they are to destroy a person. This is followed by coordinating one's actions with one's superior. We remember the accounts about how it had been said that there was assent to the kidnapping, but there was not assent to death, so let's hang fire for the moment. There are the phone calls to director Pietruszka. Finally there is a way out; then there is an answer: Yes, there is acceptance of death.

All this sounds appalling. But is it action out of exasperation? Action based on higher motives? This is supposed to be the lack of baser motives? A willingness to carry out something of which Piotrowski says: It was not an order, it was a task? And so one was looking for volunteers for a task that had been planned? And what happens if someone undertakes the difficult task ordered by one's superior? Does this take place without the person carrying it out benefiting from it? What are the motives for this? Basically, it is motivated by personal gain. I don't know in what form: Promotions, prizes, a good reputation. All these are forms of personal gain. This personal gain lay at the root of this action.

And what is the attitude of Chmielewski and Pekala? Of these unfortunate -- and, yes, they are unfortunate for I feel genuine pity for all the defendants, they are unfortunate people, and one considers their world view; their world has collapsed. What does the unfortunate Pekala say? "I thought about it, but I saw this proposal as an opportunity." Does Chmielewski say anything different? Does he speak of personal involvement? No. He speaks of trust in his superior, of a desire to carry out his superior's orders.

In view of this, it is basically a matter of indifference -- it is a matter of indifference, since they say so themselves; it could have been Father Popieluszko or Father Malkowski or some other priest. The victim is selected cold-bloodedly.

There is a certain item of proof that has been passed over completely, the proof in the expert report that the eagle badge did not fall from a cap.

The eagle badge was not ripped off and did not just fall (?there), as is shown by the expert report of the crime detection bureau of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia. That eagle badge was part of a provocation. We remember what was said in this courtroom: We were to pretend we were afraid of the militia.

So we have nothing in common with the militia. Therefore, there was the creation of a fictional social state. For what reason was a fictional social state created? In order to force specific action. For what reason was this forced specific action desired? Was it in order to facilitate calm and peace in the country? To facilitate dialogue? Or to show that no kind of dialogue is possible? I don't know in whose interests it was done and for whom. I know that we were all a hairbreadth from that threat, and that danger would have been a terrible one.

[Reporter] The last to speak was Attorney Jan Olszewski, counsel for the mother of Father Popieluszko.

[Olszewski] May it please the voivodship court: My situation as an auxiliary prosecutor appears to be particularly difficult. That may be taken as a paradox, for after all, on the face of things, in this case, all the difficulty is on the side of the defense. The crime is obvious. Even so, I feel a particular (?burden) in this case. For a quarter of a century I have always stood on the other side of this courtroom, whereby a sort of habit of (?defense) arises. One would at least like to understand the deeds of the perpetrator.

My situation is difficult because what is said in this courtroom constantly harks back to the victim, a person who mattered to me, whom I knew, whom I valued, and with whom certain matters sometimes linked me. Finally, it is difficult for me because of the Prosecutor's Office demand for the supreme penalty in this case has been hanging over this courtroom since yesterday. As an auxiliary prosecutor, I can permit myself the luxury of not speaking on this subject [words indistinct], but I cannot forget that the person (?who was persecuted), that person, I know for sure, would have been against it.

May it please the voivodship court. The profound analytical exposition by Prosecutor Kolacki yesterday and the expositions by (?his) colleagues have exhausted the subjective side of the facts. As regards the motives for the defendants' deeds, it seems to me that this matter was most clearly outlined and substantiated in the case of the defendants Pekala and Chmielewski.

It was no accident when I asked the defendant Pekala about the oath he had taken when beginning his service. He did remember it, but that did not hinder him from agreeing to participate in a clearly criminal action since he recognised -- as he put it -- that it could be important for him. Is that devotion to duty? And Chmielewski? It was not a random question when I asked the defendant Chmielewski of his knowledge of the Penal Code regulations from his militia training?

The defendant testified that during the next stop in Torun, next to the Vistula, the shouting Father Popieluszko was chased, and when brought to the car powerless, he realized that the action connected with the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko was losing its justifiable features. Is blind obedience towards one's superior, such as the defendant Chmielewski has depicted to us here, the same as devotion to duty, as a recollection of the promises one had made, of one's official oath? It seems to me that the real motives of all the accused were linked to the desire for an official career. They had a peculiar understanding of this career.

The matter is most complicated in the case of the defendant Piotrowski.

The act of indictment speaks of Piotrowski as a frustrated man who, against a background of the impossibility of coping with official tasks, arrived at the point of violent action. This notion could even have been considered, except for the appearance in this courtroom of the witness Platek, who said that on 9 October, or at the latest, 10 October, it became a known fact to a circle of his colleagues -- who included Adam Pietruszka and Grzegorz Piotrowski -- that the issue of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was becoming less important.

There was a moment during this trial when we heard that defendant Piotrowski give his motives at length. He tried to project an image for us as a fanatic of law and the rule of law. The esteemed court will forgive me for saying this, but it is not a question of the element of a fanatical attitude toward the law when the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski explains in a protocol from 5 November 1984: "The Audi 80 car from the FRC was sent to Lodz addressed to my father-in-law, as we had agreed beforehand. I did not want to take the car in my own name, for I was trying to get a coupon at my own place of work." Then there is the protocol of 8 November 1984, the deposition about another car received from a broad, a Fiat 132, when he said: The customs duties on this car were not paid, for a submission had been made to the customs office [words indistinct] and the lengthy formalities connected compiling the war veterans' and disabled certificates, and so on, are still going on. [sentence as heard].

May it please the voivodship court. There is a degree of fanaticism which allows even blood to be spilled, one's own and others, in the name of values that are professed by the insane, but there are no such links where a person who is ready to spill someone else's blood is not prepared to give one zloty of his own for the same cause.

The only concept remaining in this case concerns the defendant's true motives. These motives emerge from the official contact between Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka. Piotrowski presented in the investigation and maintained at the trial his versions of events in which the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was a scenario worked out, confirmed, and approved by unspecified higher-ups. To Piotrowski, the exponent of those 'higher-ups' was Adam Pietruszka. Here, at the trial, the defendant became convinced that all the higher-ups (?were) Pietruszka alone; and he began to have doubts, which he expressed, whether they ever existed. However, the problem remains for us whether that slander, the slander of the defendant Piotrowski regarding Adam Pietruszka can be believed. Pietruszka counteracts that slander with his strong -- but unfortunately, inconsistent, sometimes distorted -- denials.

May it please the court: On 19 October in Bydgoszcz, the trip should be a closed secret. The defendants turn up in the local Office of Internal Affairs. They make official phone calls from there; they obtain fuel. They leave behind an obvious trace of their visit. (?On the operation, to) which they travel by official car, they keep the genuine registration numbers up to the last minute. When they find out that those numbers have been noted by the employees, by the officers of the appropriate services, Piotrowski makes a gesture of dismissal, saying: Let them take them down.

Members of the bench. Only a madman, or a person bent on self-destruction, or a person who is deeply convinced that he has the backing of people or an echelon [instancha] who would allow his actions to go unpunished in every situation would behave in this way. This is why I maintain that when he was doing what he was doing, the defendant Piotrowski believed in the existence of a "top," believed in the "top" that had given him that task to perform. It was only Adam Pietruszka who could have personified and lent credence to that "top" in his own eyes.

The prosecutor has said that the matter was a political provocation. I share this assessment. However, it seems to me -- this is my impression -- that the way in which the mechanism of this provocation was presented by the prosecutor did not reach the heart of the matter. During the trial, the prosecution asked Piotrowski what flag had he operated under, which the defendant declined to answer. It was a rhetorical question. I think that it is possible to answer for the defendant without risking error. It was a pirate flag. It was the flag of political piracy. I am sorry, these are strong words, but Polish has no others.

I asked defendant Chmielewski a question about the eagle badge off his uniform. His story was something about how, when they were going into operation and Piotrowski had already issued an order to change into uniform, he was agitated and, not knowing what to do with his hands, tore the eagle badge off his hat. A sort of involuntary gesture? This raises the question: Why did Chmielewski make such an incredible statement?

Defendant Chmielewski avoided this matter because he knew, as indeed all the defendants know, in my view, that the eagle badge planted at the door of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's abandoned car was a kind of mark that made it possible to view their action as a provocation within a provocation. It was not incidental that defendant Piotrowski said: I was certain, I had proof that nobody in our circle could have been suspected; after all, there was that eagle badge there. The opposition, the underground Solidarity structures were to be convinced that the authorities were departing from the law, that they were switching over to direct terror. They would then have to consider how to respond to that.

And the authorities were to be placed in the position of believing that the underground had committed a provocation against them, and in view of that, would have to consider whether to adjust their methods accordingly. That body, that blood was to have set the mechanism in motion that was to be set off with this detonator. This and no other.

[Reporter] The court adjourned until tomorrow. The counsel for the defense are to deliver their speeches. [end recording]

31 January Proceedings

LD010115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Report on 31 January proceedings of Torun trial on the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, with recorded speeches of defendants' lawyers]

[Text] Lawyers defending the accused gave their speeches today, apart from Barbara Marczyk, defending the accused Adam Pietruszka. She fainted toward the end of the proceedings. The speeches by the defense counsel took approximately 4 and 1/2 hours. Lawyer Janusz Ilasz, defending the accused Grzegorz Piotrowski, was the first to speak.

[Begin recording] [Ilasz] Esteemed voivodship court, ladies and gentlemen: We have been taking part in a trial that has been dubbed the trial of the 40-year period. It is the first time in the history of this country that functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have found themselves the central figures, facing charges of kidnapping and murdering a priest.

It is a rare event indeed so far as the history of our state is concerned. Priesticide -- if one may call it that -- has happened only three times in the history of the Polish state. The first case was described by Gallus Anonimus. The second case happened during the Kosciuszko insurrection, when one of those on an annual state retainer was hung from a light post.

The third case is this trial, and the victim here is Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

I would like to deal chronologically, one after the other, with individual accusations that my client has to face. The accusation pertaining to the day of 13 October 1984 says that along with others, Grzegorz Piotrowski made an attempt on the life of Jerzy Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Seweryn Jaworski by organizing and carrying out, in accordance with the accepted division of functions, an attempt to cause a road accident involving the Volkswagen Golf in which the above-named persons were traveling from Gdansk to Warsaw. The aim of the operation was to bring the vehicle to a halt and not to cause a disaster, as Mr Piotrowski could, if he so desired, have hit the windshield at any time. If Chrostowski had driven the car in his direction, if it had happened, it would have been easier for him to hit the approaching vehicle head on. Naturally, esteemed court, in those conditions and circumstances, I move that he be found not guilty on that charge.

Together with Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala, Grzegorz Piotrowski initiated the plan to kidnap Father Jerzy Popieluszko, having chosen a spot in Kazun Polski on 19th October. Your Honor, one should closely examine the actual intentions of the defendants at the moment when, having acquired their chief's blessing, the "W: pass, and a nationwide authorization for their journey, they set off after Father Popieluszko. It is possible, Your Honor, to assume that as early as that time the three defendants were traveling to kill? For that a P-64 pistol would have sufficed, and at least one of those was in Grzegorz Piotrowski's pocket.

The aim and intention, as Grzegorz Piotrowski said many times, was to abduct the priest. For that reason, a dozen or so rocks were taken in sacks, and also for that reason, two wooden truncheons. For that, Your Honor, the rest of all these objects were the subject of examination. They wanted to escort Father Popieluszko to the Fiat car. The intention was to put him in the middle between Chmielewski and Piotrowski. However, Your Honor, this intention was not implemented because of the resistance, the justified resistance of Father Popieluszko.

And Grzegorz Piotrowski -- as he said himself -- for the first time in his life hit another man, to immobilize him, not to kill him. The blows with a wooden club could not have caused [words indistinct]. It should be assumed that Grzegorz Piotrowski did not intend to cause great bodily harm to witness Waldemar Chrostowski. If he had intended to cause such harm, after Chrostowski jumped out of the car -- we know how other drivers behave -- he could have stopped the vehicle, turned around and put Chrostowski back in the car, and no one would have stopped him. But he did not do it. Piotrowski said that it was even better [words indistinct].

It seems to me that all prosecutors have accepted it a priori, that they judge on the basis of the result, on the basis of the place where the body was found, that something so horrible could have taken place only because there had always been an intention -- Article 148, Section 1.

No, I am coming back to the intention again: Piotrowski had a better tool for the purpose of which he is accused: in his pocket, he could have taken it out without any great difficulty, taken aim, and fired. He did not do so. He never used it, just as he never used that tool to immobilize and hit, because he knew that if he struck with the gun butt, he could have killed.

But he did not want (?to say that). Pekala and Chmielewski (?say) that they only realized it when Pekala fitted the noose and when (?they heard) "stones on the feet." Only then did the [word indistinct] the conviction penetrate their consciousness that the priest could die. Before that, there was no such conviction in their minds.

Have we any other specific proof to make us accept that they intended to commit murder from the beginning? Where is the proof of that?

It was not their own idea, for someone twice their age sits along with them in the dock. I am convinced that it was only in his interest to carry out this action. There are no higher-ups other than Pietruszka in this case. Piotrowski has said so. As a defense lawyer, I face a particularly difficult task: the motion for the imposition of an exceptional penalty. The prosecutor has described it as the supreme penalty. I have serious doubts whether the death sentence is a punishment at all in the Polish Penal Code. It is at most a means of elimination from society. It is true, the official opinion contained in the documentation has, the entry that Grzegorz Piotrowski took part in the road accident; but there is the prosecutor's decision, which states that Piotrowski was in no way to blame for that (?and not another) event arising. In view of this can we then say in this case that there is no hope for Piotrowski, that there is no possibility that he will conform after serving sentence -- something which contravenes the law in force in this country? May it please the court: my outlook is different, and therefore nothing justifies Grzegorz Piotrowski's being given exceptional treatment, in the negative sense of that word. Thank you for your attention.

[?Judge] Lawyer Eugeniusz Graczyk, for the accused Leszek Pekala, to speak now:

[Graczyk] May it please the voivodship court: We have people on trial whose personal drama is difficult to put into ordinary words. On trial we have, among others, Leszek Pekala. The stance and explanations of the accused Leszek Pekala, in their form and particularly their content, are in principle different from the explanations and attitudes adopted by the other defendants.

It was Pekala who has had the most to say on the matter, and his statements made during the investigation were the ones closest to the truth. That kind of attitude required exceptional courage on his part, as he had in a way broken away from under the obedience and restrictions that their leader, defendant Piotrowski, attempted to impose on defendants Pekala and Chmielewski. Defendant Piotrowski particularly forbade his subordinates to communicate, to disclose where Father Jerzy Popieluszko's body was located. Defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, who had worked with defendant Pekala for quite some time, knew that Pekala considered him an excellent boss and, according to his admission, remained highly influenced by defendant Piotrowski. He was gripped with a fascination for Piotrowski's personality. Defendant Piotrowski, with his characteristic skill, made appropriate use of all these circumstances. Pekala came to believe that he was taking part in an operation of great significance with the knowledge of defendant Pietruszka.

Why, defendants Pekala and Chmielewski were mere instruments in the hands of Piotrowski and, indirectly, of defendant Pietruszka. While Father Popieluszko's release did not materialize, the mere fact that such an intention emerged, and that defendant Pekala together with Chmielewski intended to carry it out, cannot remain without effect upon the assessment of defendant Pekala's actions. In view of this, is Pekala's statement that neither he nor Chmielewski wanted to bring about the physical annihilation of Father Popieluszko as the ultimate result of their actions, and that they approached Piotrowski with the authentically genuine intention of releasing or setting free the priest not fully credible and convincing?

Piotrowski neglected nothing. At the last stage, in the woods, he stood over supervised defendants Pekala's and Chmielewski's every action. That was when the most dramatic words of all were said: "Stones to the legs!"

Those were the chief's last orders, the orders of the main perpetrator of the murder of Father Popieluszko, as well as of the greatest tragedy of the defendant Pekala. Full of bitterness and a sense of guilt, Pekala confessed during the court proceedings: I was completely powerless at that time; I grasped that this so tragic an outcome of our actions could be of no benefit to any cause, not even the most just.

In its guidelines for the administration of justice and courtroom practice, the Supreme Court has expressed the binding view that circumstances that mitigate the degree of social danger of a deed or that serve to alleviate a penalty ought particularly to include the commission of a crime by a subordinate under the influence of official subordination or on the initiative of a superior, a senior-ranking military man. Do I have to add any additional words to this section of the guidelines? In these conditions, I am of the opinion that the penalties for the individual deeds proposed by the prosecutor's office for the defendant Leszek Pekala are too harsh. This disproportionate harshness in the penalties demanded applies in particular to the sentencing of defendant Pekala to 25 years' imprisonment for the deed described in the first point of the act of indictment. The degree of guilt of Grzegorz Piotrowski is disproportionately greater than that of Leszek Pekala. The court has a range of three degrees of punishment at its disposal; from 8 to 15 years' imprisonment, 25 years' imprisonment, and the penalty that is exceptional within our system of penal law, the death penalty. Since, according to the definitions adopted by the Prosecutor's Office, Grzegorz Piotrowski is a far more dangerous perpetrator than the other defendants -- I have defendant Pekala particularly in mind here -- then the call for Leszek Pekala, as a secondary-level perpetrator, to be given a punishment only one degree lower has to be deemed incorrect and at variance with the principle of individualization of punishment [indywidualizacjakary]. In these conditions, I ask that Leszek Pekala be given less severe punishments for the second and third acts and a sentence of up to 15 years for the first act. Consequently, esteemed voivodship court, I am of the opinion that a sentence of up to 15 years' deprivation of freedom will have the desired effect and that the accused, having undergone a process of reeducation in prison and having regained his freedom, will never again commit another crime, and that he will lead a normal and honest life. After all, the sentence of 25 years' imprisonment deprives him of this chance once and for all.

[?Judge] I now permit lawyer Zygmunt Kubanc, defending the accused Waldemar Chmielewski, to take the floor.

[Kubanc] What makes Chmielewski tick? He was a man who was lied to; he was misinformed; he was the youngest, a 29-year-old officer of that department. What were the means that were used to trick him? Expensive restaurants; unlimited expenses; here I have in mind the expenditures for the trips to Gdansk; the expenses connected with shopping; telephone and contacts along the line with Piotrowski and former director Pietruszka; the storing of stones [kamienie] on ministry premises of all places; the "W" pass, authorizing unimpeded -- as far as road patrols are concerned -- trips to any destination in the country; wishes for success expressed by the accused Pietruszka prior to the trip to Gdansk; the permit to use an official vehicle; treating official memos and registration plates with disdain; conversations via the radio on the trip to Gdansk. Piotrowski treated this radio as a plaything for such a long time that during a conversation he accidentally heard the voice of some VIP; he held a conversation with a person with whom he should not have been talking -- but still he has no news for you; we know how this came about; we know that it had nothing to do with some sort of behavior by the interlocutor -- but at the time it might have made a colossal impression on Chmielewski.

Piotrowski acted openly at all times. Even in Gdansk, by the church, when searching for Father Popieluszko's car, he enters the churchyard and looks around for it. The same in Bydgoszcz. He did not feel hampered. The permit to draw an NCO's uniform. And one more perception: I trust Piotrowski more than my father. This is again from the records: I considered him, that is, my superior Piotrowski, to be an excellent superior. He knows how to assist in or elucidate any situation. Whenever I approached him with anything, I was certain to receive dependable advice. Thanks to him, I was achieving good results at work and receiving rewards. I considered him to be a man of strong character, capable of dealing with any task. He was, as Chmielewski put it about his superior, clear-headed. Chmielewski discerned clarity and lucidity in thought and action in him. I always respected him. When he was being transferred to head a different unit, I approached him with a request to take me along. What adoration! Is the man not to be trusted? In service conditions, a superior has to be utterly reliable.

What other circumstances affect defendant Chmielewski? He lives in a specific community, in a specific city, at a specific time, and in a specific country. Someone could say that anyone can find an excuse for his actions, or even for his opinions. But that in no way precludes it from accounting for the formation of personality, motives, or impulses. Members of the bench: We live in a country where the churches are packed full of faithful and where the construction of churches and religious symbols is such that to all intents and purposes they are being built, as it were, in a 21st-century style. There are currently some 14,600 churches and chapels in Poland. Over 5 years -- I have data only for 1978-83 here -- the church received more than 1,600 planning permits. What am I trying to say here? No one in Poland is in any way restricted from freely celebrating mass or taking part in religious rites. What other external manifestations of this do we have? Wonderful pilgrimages. Let us find a man, a European, who would cross himself in every situation and with reverence; Not only if he is about to do a 100-meter ski-jump but even if he is merely to run 100 meters. Foreigners say: that's the Poles.

Is there respect for priests? I think there is. For all of them? Probably not. Is there a joint commission of the government and the episcopate? Yes, there is. Is there a dialogue of partners concerned about a common cause? Yes, there is. Many people go to church solely to hear mass. I personally want to be calmer after being in church, not (?aroused) or angry or sensitive to the shortcomings of life. Am I to experience what surrounds me once again in church? For the majority of us Catholics, going to church has a completely different purpose. I think that every priest has immense professional knowledge of the problems of pure faith. That knowledge, that education, gives immense possibilities to that priest's work, which we who participate in religious ceremonies expect. Are we to believe that those participants in the mass expect a political content? I personally have enough of that in daily life, in the press, in the media, and that place seems to be entirely unsuitable for it.

May it please the court: In this case, there are certain things which for me personally are not fully explained. I am thinking here of a sort of slogan that was spoken by one of the plenipotentiaries of the auxiliary prosecutors. I will quote the introduction: The priest had no defense against them, against their verdict. Indeed he did not, and he could have had. That is my opinion. Yes, may it please the court: Father Popieluszko's driver, Mr Waldemar Chrostowski, is a first-class driver. His driving then, when for 20-30 kilometers -- as he says -- a Fiat-25 had been following them. [sentence as heard]

Three times he accelerated away with his fast Golf, fast in comparison with the Fiat -- as defendant Pekala said -- as if he were playing games with us, as if he did not care to escape from us.

And there were already blinding headlights from the rear; what do you do then? I think that most of us, if only our car was faster than the one blinding us from the rear, would use the engine's power and speed away. This driver, on page 57, said that he had had experiences with the traffic militia. He thought that the traffic officer behaved in an unusual way while performing traffic control.

Today we know that this was not thought over by Mr Chrostowski. I can also say that he allowed himself to stop in the woods and not in a built-up area, near dark, and that he later described defendant Chmielewski as a blond, when he is, to me, an absolutely dark-haired man, that he was wearing a traffic officer's white cap, when in fact it was a cap without the [white] cover. I must say that I wonder about this fragment.

Finally, Your Honor, I would like to point out -- I have here in front of me, New Law, 5 May 1977, Dr Jan Bednarzak, in an article on sentencing for the most serious murders -- what, in this article seems very significant to me: The notion of a penalty that, from the viewpoint of individual influence on the perpetrator, are deliberately greater than the needs of the perpetrator's rehabilitation to normal social life. Sentences of more than 10 years' imprisonment can already be regarded as being of an eliminative nature, because no one should be sentenced to additional undeserved suffering that does not correspond to the scale and type of deed, and that is unnecessary from the viewpoint of resocialization and education.

Esteemed court, in conclusion I take the liberty of presenting a motion: I move that the accused Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, with regard to the first act, be regarded as guilty of committing acts under Articles 152 of the Penal Code in connection with Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code. As for the second act, I move that the accused be found guilty of committing the act on the basis of Article 165, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. As for the last charge, the third, I move that the accused be found not guilty. As for the first two charges: the first and the second, I move that a lenient, just, and sufficient punishment be meted out to him.

[?Judge], Thank you very much. In connection with the fact that one of the defense counsels is indisposed, there will be a break in the proceedings today, and they will be adjourned until 5 February 1985 at 0900, that is, until Tuesday. [end recording]

Urban Comments on Trial

AU311503 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Jan 85 p 4

[Excerpts] The 22 January press conference at the Warsaw INTERPRESS Center for foreign journalists was attended by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. Below is the transcript of this conference.

[Unidentified conference chairman] I welcome Minister Jerzy Urban to this conference and ask him to speak.

J. Urban: In connection with the trial of the slayers of Father Popieluszko, I have found many speculations in the French, U.S., West German, Italian, British, Swiss, and Austrian press about the trial's results, which may affect the role, structure, and methods of performance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Various rumors continue to reach our ears about, say, some talks held by General Czeslaw Kiszczak with Stanislaw Kania [former PZPR first secretary] and Mieczyslaw Moczar [former Politburo member]. These and other rumors, which continue to be reported by some Western dailies, are untrue. The most important party authority next to the party congress -- the Central Committee plenum -- has expressed its complete trust in the echelons of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The government shares this trust. These echelons play an important role, safeguard the country's security as well as the safety and peace of our citizens, and continue to dedicatedly struggle against all kinds of external and internal subversion.

The efficiency, effectiveness, and legality of all their actions will continue to be improved and safeguarded. We are improving and will continue to improve the performance of the echelons of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This improvement is the mainspring of our activities. The isolated crime with which the former functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been charged and are now on trial for cannot be used as an argument that it is necessary to crucially change the structure of the echelons in question. This crime is merely a suggestion that it is necessary to improve the political and official control mechanisms and the methods with which it is possible to establish that functionaries strictly respect the laws in force. Our activities proceed and will proceed in line with this suggestion.

At the 18th Central Committee plenum, General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the actions to improve the performance of the echelons of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; about the special commissions set up by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, which were given the task of carefully examining all the elements of the ministry's performance that may have some weaknesses; about organizational measures aimed at consolidation and prevention; about the special ministerial control body set up by the minister of internal affairs; about the review of the cadre, which is also being carried out in all other elements of state administration; about strengthening the political apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and reinforcing it with the party activists from the ministry itself and from other party echelons; about enhancing the ability of party work to sense all negative phenomena; about strengthening and intensifying the influence of party echelons on the ministry's bodies; and about improving the recruitment of people to serve in the Militia and the Security Service. The Sejm and its relevant commission have also assumed appropriate tasks and duties.

Please do not ask me about the details of these measures. Polish journalists do not ask about the internal measures within the CIA, because they are not so naive to as expect any answers. The Western press' desire to lap up some sensational information will not be satisfied. We will not go to the representatives of the foreign press to explain, tell, and expose the secrets that every state protects. The government and Minister Kiszczak will report to the Sejm and to the appropriate political bodies on the necessary measures to improve the issues in question.

The intention to make such improvements has been announced, and action is being and will be taken in line with it. I repeat: The government most highly values the performance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, its head, and the dominant majority of the ministry's echelons and functionaries. That is why there will be no sensational news. Searching for such news through one's own initiative can only lead to supplying the readers of the Western press with false information.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Do you really think that the CIA and the Polish security services or the Ministry of Internal Affairs can be compared?

J. Urban: I think that such a comparison would be an affront to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

PZPR'S POREBSKI WRITES ABOUT CHERNENKO'S BOOK

LD311224 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with Tadeusz Porebski, PUMP political bureau member and CC secretary, about a book by CPSU CC General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko entitled 'Programs of Functioning of Party and State Apparatus' which appeared recently in Poland.

"The book by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko covers broader problems than it is suggested by its title. It speaks about the nature of a communist party, about ways of fulfilling by a party of its duties towards society, and about the system of managing in a socialist state -- thus about such matters the striking topicality of which we all feel in Poland every day," Porebski said.

"It is the stress put on efficiency and on effectiveness of activity which particularly appeals to me (...) The author, while speaking about what the party is, mentions side by side with ideology 'an ability to organize a matter.' I am convinced that this is a Leninist way of thinking about the party, and above all about the party in a socialist state."

"Among various valuable teachings offered by the treasury of experience of the CPSU, the first party which dared to take power in the name of the people and which knew how to keep, protect and develop it, this one -- concerning the effectiveness of activity -- seems to be particularly worthy of attention and studies," Tadeusz Porebski went on.

"The book by Comrade Chernenko also appeals for innovatory activities and calls for respecting them. I think that much will be said about this book in our party," Tadeusz Porebski concluded.

PRC SIGNS 1985 TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

LD311249 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- An agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1985 was signed in Warsaw today between Poland and the PRC. It provides for a more than double increase in mutual supplies compared to 1984. The value of trade turnover will exceed 262 billion this year.

Poland will primarily supply machines and equipment to the PRC: passenger vehicles and trucks, coal mining equipment, construction equipment, metallurgical goods, and chemicals. Polish imports will include nonferrous metals, petrochemical goods, semimanufactured goods, and pharmaceutical raw materials, leather, tires, tung oil, rice, tea, pork, corn, cotton, cocoa and chocolate, cotton and silk fabrics, clothing and footwear.

The substantial growth in trade exchange in 1985 is a good basis for conducting talks and concluding in the months ahead a trade agreement between Poland and the PRC covering the period 1986-90.

The 1985 agreement was signed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Poland's deputy foreign trade minister, and Chen Jie, PRC deputy assistant minister for foreign economic relations and trade.

During his stay in Poland Chen Jie had talks with Minister of Mining and Energy Division General Czeslaw Piotrowski, who is head of the Polish side of the Polish-Chinese intergovernment committee on economic, trade and scientific-technological cooperation. [Passage indistinct].

ROMANIA'S PETRESCU, MESSNER HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

AU312038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 31/1/1985 -- Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Polish Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, had an interview in Warsaw with Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

They approached questions on the agenda of the commission's session and the steps to be taken by the two sides to carry into effect the decisions made during summit talks on the further development and deepening of the Romanian-Polish cooperation.

CZYREK, GDR'S GOETTING CONDUCT TALKS IN WARSAW

LD310043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Gerald Goetting, vice chairman of the GDR Council of State and CDU chairman, had a talk in Warsaw on Wednesday (30 January) on GDR-Polish cooperation. They praised the important role played by the CDU and the Catholic PAX Association. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons. The Polish politician briefed his visitor on current developments in Poland.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR 30 JAN

LD311109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Johanna Toepfer and Anna Mierzynska, vice chairman of the FDGB Executive and of the Executive Committee of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord], signed an agreement in Warsaw today on the development of relations between the FDGB and the OPZZ. It provides for the intensification of joint seminars and exchanges this year in all fields of trade union activity, particularly on the role and organization of trade unions in enterprises. GDR and Polish enterprises are planning to exchange 55,000 holiday makers each and to provide another 5,000 places under the holiday voucher exchange. The FDGB and OPZZ intend to invite about 1,000 working people each for cures and convalescent holidays and to enable 15,000 children to spend holidays in trade union-run institutions in the GDR and Poland. The two organizations regard these activities as another step in establishing and deepening contacts between the working people and of the two countries.

In a communique issued at the end of the visit to Warsaw by the GDGB Executive delegation, the two trade unions then renew their pledge on the coming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism to do all they can to stop the aggressive policy of the militaristic and most reactionary circles of the United States and NATO and to save mankind from a nuclear holocaust. In this connection, both sides welcome the agreed opening of negotiations between the USSR and the United States on space and nuclear weapons.

The trade unionists of the two countries condemn the provocative stand of revanchist forces in the FRG, who are calling the European status quo in question and endangering world peace. The communique states that the Oder and Neisse peace border established by the Potsdam and Zgorzelec agreements serves the understanding and rapprochement of both peoples and is eternally inviolable.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES INDIA'S SATHE FOR TALKS

LD312227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, today received Vasant Sathe, India's minister of steel, mines, and coal, [as heard] who is heading an Indian delegation to the ninth session of the Polish-Indian Joint Commission for Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, dealt with the further development of bilateral relations, including issues related to the ninth session of the joint commission.

RCP BODY ADOPTS 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMMUNIQUE

AU312012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/1/1985 -- Held on January 31, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated and approved a communique on the fulfilment of the single national plan of Romania's socio-economic development for 1984 which is to be released.

The Executive Political Committee showed that the results scored in the fulfilment of the 1984 plan -- the best of the current five-year period -- ensured a sustained development of industry, agriculture and other sectors, in keeping with the provisions for the fourth year of the five-year plan. Last year, industry was a dynamizing factor of economic growth; although weather conditions were not so favourable, the biggest cereal crop in the country's history was obtained; important units were commissioned which added to Romania's economic potential.

1984 was a year of high production rhythms which saw an improvement in qualitative aspects and an intensive development of economy. The value of the net industrial production rose by 8.4 percent from 1983, overall production by 7 per cent, farm production by 13.3 per cent as to 1983, and the total investment volume by 5.1 per cent. Labour productivity in the national industry went up 7.1 per cent.

Last year's achievements accounted for a 7.7 per cent growth of the national income, a budgetary surplus, an active trade balance and further reduction of the foreign debt.

The development of the material production, the increase of economic efficiency, the policy of rational distribution of the national income provided for the further application of the provisions in the programme for the rise in the standard of living and quality of life, the augmentation of incomes of all categories of working people, the conclusion in August 1984 of the action of increase of remunerations and pensions, a better population's supply. On this basis, real remuneration rose 6 per cent in 1984 from 1980, and peasants' real incomes jumped 11.4 per cent.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the positive results achieved in fulfilling the basic indices of the 1984 plan and mentioned they could have been much better had most firm and responsible work been done in all the sectors of activity for the implementation of the party decisions and of the country's laws concerning the materialization of the plan for economic and social development. The party general secretary pointed out that behind the achievements made in 1984, that prove the great possibilities of the national economy, in certain sectors serious drawbacks were manifest in the organization of production and labour which resulted in an inadequate use of the technical and human potential, failure to observe the date of commissioning of the new units, in an insufficient capitalization of the material resources and diminishing of spending, thus bearing a negative influence on the fulfilment of certain plan indices, the physical production in the first place, and making difficult the supply of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy to certain industrial branches, as well as of the marketable stock for exports, and in fulfilling all the plan of investments.

Setting out from the shortcomings manifest, particularly in the last part of 1984 in the fields of mining, oil and electric power, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the government, the ministries of mining, oil and electric power to come up as soon as possible, in February, with special programmes of measures in order to turn out the 1985 production under the best circumstances at the established levels.

The RCP general secretary pointed out the need for activity to be improved in the field of exports and asked that more responsible work be done in the field, and that all measures be taken in view of materializing in due time and quality all the contracts signed with foreign partners, all the export deliveries.

CEAUSESCU, USSR AMBASSADOR HOLD 'FRIENDLY' TALKS

AU311824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/1/1985 -- On January 31 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received E. M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, on his request.

On the occasion talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU VISITS FRANCE

AU312006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/1/1985 -- A Romanian military delegation led by Col Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, paid an official visit to France, over January 27-31, at the invitation of Charles Hernu, French defence minister.

On the occasion, talks were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. The Romanian guests saw round socio-cultural establishments, economic sites and military learning units and institutes.

TSOKHATZOPOULOS-LED PASOK DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU292012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/1/1985 -- A delegation on the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), led by Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the party's Central Committee, minister to the Hellenic prime minister, arrived in Bucharest on January 29, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

Dimitrios Serbos, Greece's ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS 2-DAY VISIT

Bilateral Relations Assessed

LD301128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 30 (TANJUG) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will arrive on a working visit here tomorrow following an invitation from Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

In their two-day talks, Genscher and Dizdarevic will discuss, apart from bilateral relations and cooperation, the most topical issues in the international political and economic life. Genscher is also expected to be received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and Premier Milka Planinc.

Genscher's visit is assessed by Yugoslav political circles as a continuation of the Yugoslav-West German dialogue. Yugoslav-West German contacts over the past few years have contributed to the consolidation of cooperation in many fields of socio-political and economic relations. The Federal Republic of Germany is now one of Yugoslavia's most important economic partners in Western Europe.

Ministers Begin Talks

LD311602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Yugoslavia today for a visit at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. At Belgrade airport the FRG foreign minister was met by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present was Gisela Rheker, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy staff.

Immediately after arriving in Belgrade the visitor from the FRG and his host started having official political talks at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The two ministers and their aides are expected to exchange views on the possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation between the two countries, which has been developing favorably in recent years, and on the most topical international problems. Among other things Dizdarevic and Genscher will discuss the development of the situation in Europe, especially in connection with the problem of disarmament, preparations for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, East-West relations, the Stockholm conference, hotbeds of crisis, and so forth.

The FRG foreign minister is expected to have talks tomorrow with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The West German foreign minister is scheduled to hold a press conference before leaving Yugoslavia.

More on Opening Talks

LD312337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2111 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, held official political talks today. In a very exhaustive exchange of views, lasting about 6 hours, they talked about bilateral cooperation in all spheres and about topical international problems.

In the talks, in which the associates of the two ministers also took part, it was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing favorably. The interest in further developing economic and other types of cooperation on the foundations of a greater trade balance was emphasized. The two ministers expressed the hope that changes in Yugoslav regulations on economic relations with other countries would have a stimulating effect on further developing economic, financial, and other cooperation, and the joint ventures into third markets.

An exchange of views on the position of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working in the FRG was also held. Genscher stressed that these Yugoslav citizens enjoyed significant prestige in the Federal Republic.

Within the framework of readiness to promote further the whole range of bilateral relations and resolve existing problems, they also dealt with some outstanding issues which accompany the already well-developed bilateral cooperation, but which encumber the relations as a whole. Reference was also made to the terrorist and subversive activity of extremist emigre groups against Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic and Genscher pointed to the significance of the regular contacts and visits at various levels which, as assessed, contributed to the stability of bilateral relations and mutual understanding and trust.

As far as international problems are concerned, the talks focused mostly on East-West relations, European trends, economic relations between developed and developing countries, as well as the role and activity of nonaligned countries in the process of solving international problems.

Both sides positively assessed the agreement reached by the two superpowers to start negotiations on the problem of disarmament. Both sides also expressed their expectations that the negotiations will yield positive results.

The head of West German diplomacy noted the positive role of nonaligned and neutral countries at the Stockholm conference.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed his guests about the activity of nonaligned countries in the process of finding solutions to topical international problems. On his part, the West German minister repeated the FRG's high opinion of the constructive role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent international factor. He also placed particular emphasis on the nonaligned countries' stabilizing effect on international relations.

Reference was also made to the international hotbeds of crisis, as well as to some other topical international issues.

It is expected that tomorrow Hans-Dietrich Genscher will have talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, ends his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

SFRY Seen as East-West Bridge

LD311512 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (DPA) -- With his 2-day visit to Yugoslavia, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher wants to support the nonaligned country's "bridge function" between East and West.

Genscher was heard to make this remark following his first meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic. Since the German-Yugoslav relationship is not currently burdened with significant problems, international questions were probably to the fore in the exchange of views.

Genscher arrived in Belgrade at noon today. Above all, he wants to underscore the mediating role of the nonaligned states at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Disarmament, it was reported after his first contacts. Yugoslavia, "which is established in the Eastern spectrum of the bloc-free states," has in the past cooperated at the European security conference in successful mediation proposals. It was reported that other topics on the agenda are North-South questions and the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry views economic and political relations as problem-free. German-Yugoslav trade reached a peak of 8.8 billion marks in 1984. The groups of exiled Yugoslavs living in the FRG have in recent times refrained from anti-Yugoslav terrorism that would dampen the excellent relations between the two states. The only open question is the generous financial incentive for the return of Yugoslav guest workers back to their homeland.

SEP NONALIGNED CONFERENCE IN LUANDA DISCUSSED

LD312315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1839 GMT 31 Jan 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic received Angolan Foreign Ministry Ambassador Olga Lima today. Ambassador Lima is head of an Angolan delegation in Belgrade on consultations between the ministries of the two countries.

In a lengthy talk on major international questions, special attention was devoted to the present intensive activities of the nonaligned countries in the face of the difficult international situation. The two delegations expressed the interests of their respective countries in an as active as possible role of the nonaligned in current international problems, and assessed as very important, in this respect, the role of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in Angola's capital Luanda early in September.

Raif Dizdarevic underlined Yugoslavia's readiness for full cooperation with Angola and other nonaligned countries in the preparations for the nonaligned ministerial conference.

The talks pertained also to possibilities of the further successful development of relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

SUMMATIONS GIVEN AT 'ENEMY PROPAGANDA' TRIAL

LD010105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Four defense counsels made their summations today at the trial of Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujić, and Milan Nikolic accused of the criminal act of enemy propaganda. It goes without saying that all of them expressed the conviction that their defendants are not guilty and that their guilt for the act on which they are indicted has not been proved, and they proposed that Judge Zoran Stojkovic's council acquit them.

The most extensive speech was made by lawyer Vladimir Seks who originally defended Vladimir Mijanovic but has recently been defending Miodrag Milic. He did not stick to the indictment but engaged more in a polemic with the summation by Deputy Prosecutor Danilo Nanovic yesterday, and also held a pretentious, pseudophilosophical lecture on establishing the truth. The president of the council, Stojkovic, reprimanded him for the latter and warned him to stick to the indictment. His main thesis, as regards the indictment, was that hostile intention can not be deduced from texts dealing with historical themes. Milic's assertions could, he said, even be inaccurate but this can under no circumstances mean that their aim was to overthrow the social order. Seks disputed -- unusual in the view of the place he selected and true enough only in passing -- the social and legal foundation of Article 133 of the Criminal Law which refers to enemy propaganda.

Vitomir Knezevic, Milic's new defense counsel "requalified" after Pavlusko Imsirovic's acquittal, spoke in a truly correct way and tried, among other things, to find justification for the individual actions by the accused and their defense counsels, and explained them by the late alteration of the indictment. The greatest weakness of the indictment is in his words the fact that the accused's hostile intention has not been determined and proved. Knezevic believes that all the accused are "sons of this country who love socialism but want it to be just a little bit different and better, just as we all want it to."

Nikola Barovic, Olujic's defense counsel, quoted public statements by some political officials trying to prove that they are the same as some of the incriminating assertions in Olujic's tests. What is interesting is Barovic's explanation that Olujic kept in his apartment the emigree paper NASA REC only because the paper contained a list of names of the signatories of a petition, among which was also his name.

Replying to the objections by the prosecution about quotes out of context, Barovic insisted that the "object of protection," which in hostile propaganda refers only to the foundations of the social order, is being extended without good reason.

Tanja Petovar, Nikolic's defense counsel, turned her summation into a plea for "unrestricted freedom of thought" and in so doing she referred very little to quotes from Nikolic's text which the indictment found incriminating. Having proclaimed this trial as a "trial of thought," she proposed to the court in a pathetic manner that it should "go down in history" by acquitting the accused.

At the request of the accused the trial was suspended today; it will continue tomorrow when they will have the opportunity to say their final words at the trial.

WRITER'S TRIAL ADJOURNED AGAIN UNTIL 4 FEB

LD311516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Milan Mladenovic, 35, the philosophy graduate and writer from Belgrade charged with hostile activity against the country, that was scheduled to resume today in Belgrade District Court after a 3-day break, has been postponed because of death in the defense counsel's family until Monday, 4 February. The court will then hear the final addresses by the prosecution, the defense, and the defendant.

PREPARATIONS COMMITTEE FOR LCY CONGRESS MEETS

LD010047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to the information released, the first session of the Committee for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who in his capacity as the chairman of the committee submitted the introductory report on the preparations for the congress and on the basic issues of the character and substance of the 13th LCY Congress preparatory platform. He also dealt with the organization and the activity of the committee.

It was stressed that the platform should be the uniform ideopolitical basis for preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the republican LC congresses, provincial LC conferences, the Yugoslav People's Army LC conference, and for immediate LC activity. It should outline the tasks devolving upon the LC and all the other organized socialist self-managing forces in solving action issues concerning our economic and social development in this period.

The committee agreed that in both the platform and in LC activity to prepare for the congress, prime consideration should be given to the analysis and adoption of uniform ideopolitical stands on priority social issues within several basic spheres, such as the development of socialist self-managing relations in production, material and scientific and technological development of the country, strengthening of the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY, improving its organization and cadres, thus making it capable of fulfilling its leading ideopolitical role in our society, improving and developing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, international relations, Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the LCY's international cooperation.

The following took part in the debate: Milka Planinc, Sergej Kraigher, Aleksandar Grlickov, Stane Dolanc, Josip Vrhovec, Radovan Radonjic, Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, Milan Pancevski, Milutin Baltic, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Cedomir Rancic, Vukasin Micunovic, Lazar Mojsov, Vidoje Zarkovic, and France Popit.

It was emphasized that the LCY program and the SFRY Constitution should represent the foundations to draw up the platform and that its immediate and topical points of departure should be the results, messages, and demands of the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and its final document to be adopted at the LCY Central Committee's forthcoming session. In accordance with the LCY Central Committee's decision on the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and its basic objectives, the committee will decide on the character and substance of the platform at its next meeting.

The committee also adopted a view that the preparations for the congress should be used to the maximum as incentives for meaningful practical actions and for the increased activity of the LC and all the institutions and organizations of our system, thus ensuring that they come to the congress with new results and new efforts to change the situation through resolute struggle for the implementation of the established policy.

The committee also discussed the dynamics of its activity so that the platform could be drawn up within the time limit suggested by the LCY Central Committee.

Dr Rade Aleksic was nominated secretary of the committee.

Sukrija Addresses Session

LD311805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- In determining the character and contents of the platform for the 13th LCY Congress, we proceed from the essence and aims of the LCY program and the SFRY Constitution, which established the basic directions of the development of our socialist self-managing society. The platforms for the Republican and provincial LC congresses and in the Yugoslav People's Army should be built on uniform ideopolitical foundations, said Ali Sukrija, chairman of the Committee for Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress, in his introductory report at today's first session of the committee.

The basic and strategic orientation of the 13th congress, Sukrija stressed, should be toward establishing the immediate tasks of the LC in realizing the ideopolitical prerequisites for the deeper and more energetic development of social self-management and the further consolidation of the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action.

If this is borne in mind, it is also possible to indicate some of the basic aims of the congress. These, according to Ali Sukrija, are the creation of new and wider prerequisites for the more vigorous development of social self-management, better organized and more resolute activity of the LCY and other subjective forces in carrying out our socioeconomic development tasks. Other aims are the further development and consolidation of the SFRY as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities, consolidation of the international position of the SFRY as an independent and nonaligned country, and strengthening of the LCY ideopolitical unity and unity of action and of its leading role in society. It goes without saying, Sukrija noted, that the congress will also deal with other social problems.

The platform, Sukrija added, should synthetically express the essence of the LCY's orientation and ideopolitical attitudes on the major and most topical aspects of our economic, political, and ideological situation, and the most important tasks in the further struggle for the development of socialist self-management. Thus it should provide the ideopolitical basis for the preparation of the draft documents of the congress and for the practical action of the LC prior to the congress and in the period after it. Apart from the LCY program and the SFRY Constitution, the platform will also be closely influenced by the critical analysis of the realization of the attitudes of the 12th congress and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and by the results of the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

Noting that our present complex socioeconomic and political situation had to be taken into account in the course of this work, Ali Sukrija stressed that by means of Marxist critical analysis, we had to discover the causes, sources, and exponents of social and economic contradictions and problems. It is necessary to establish which difficulties and contradictions represent an objective product of the preceding sociohistorical process, and which ones are the consequence of the insufficient creative and action capability, persistence and unity of the LCY and other socialist self-managing forces in the realization of the adopted program orientations. By the time of the congress, we must also give clear answers to topical questions in other areas and indicate how they should be resolved. The confrontation with the real social conditions and difficulties characterizing the present stage of development of our revolution also imposes the need for a critical analysis of the ways, means, and methods involved in realizing the leading role of the LCY, its unity, and its ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre preparedness.

Ali Sukrija, chairman of the Committee for Preparations of the 13th LCY Congress, stressed the need during the preparation of the platform to respect the demands made by Communists and all other working people in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. Discussions on the session were dominated everywhere by a firm belief in the continuity of our revolutionary development and in Tito's way of building a socialist self-managing society, an orientation to which there is no alternative. The working class and working people of Yugoslavia demand that the LCY, their communist vanguard, should be firm and consistent in following this course, overcome internal differences and disunity, shortcomings and resistance, and resolutely resist all pressures from various opponents of socialism and self-management.

Sharp criticism was leveled at trends toward strengthening the statist and technobureaucratic process at all levels of production and political organization and against the predominance of partial interests as compared with common and shared interests, fragmentation of associated labor and the unified Yugoslav market, shortcomings in the functioning of the political system, and so forth. Also criticized were numerous shortcomings in LC work and in particular any phenomena undermining the principle of democratic centralism and other inconsistencies in realizing the adopted policy and conclusions. Also criticized were manifestations of federalization or, on the other hand, bureaucratic-centralist tendencies in the LC, readiness to compromise, and belated and inadequate reaction to numerous ideologically and politically unacceptable phenomena and types of behavior in society. Consequently, Sukrija said, the orientations and attitudes that were expressed during this wide-ranging and democratic debate, including the attitudes due to be formulated in the final document at the next session of the LCY Central Committee, must constitute an essential basis in our work on the preparation of the platform and the draft congress documents.

An equally important basis for determining what the platform should contain is to be found, Sukrija said, in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, which contains the long-term strategy for the socioeconomic and material development of the country and, on this basis, the program for a way out of the present economic difficulties. Naturally, it is not necessary to give detailed assessments in the platform of the causes of the present situation or the directions in which social activities should proceed according to this program. It is not necessary to go back to questions in which attitudes have already been established. What is necessary is to point out, in more concise form, those ideopolitical questions on which depends the consistent realization of the program and, in this connection, defines the LCY's new obligations.

A number of indispensable systemic laws and other measures, Sukrija recalled, will be passed during the work on the platform. This is an important prerequisite for the safer, fuller, and speedier realization of the key orientations of the stabilization program. Consequently, there is no need to explain these questions in the platform, but clear emphasis should be placed on duty and resolve of the LC and all the social factors to apply them likewise, the questions concerning the medium- and long-term plans for the development of the country can be dealt with in the platform more as a goal and a prospect and, naturally, as an obligation to implement any adopted measures consistently and less as problem questions on which it is necessary to declare oneself and adopt attitudes.

However, Sukrija said, there still are a number of open and unsolved questions on social and economic development, often major ones, on which different ideopolitical views exist. In this connection, the Presidium will propose to the LCY Central Committee a list of priority questions which the Central Committee should discuss and on which it should adopt clear views and attitudes.

This, in his view, will considerably facilitate the work on preparation of the platform and will also contribute to the direct actions launched by the LC and other social factors with the aim of ensuring the speedier and more effective harmonization of common interests and adoption of appropriate decisions at all levels.

Ali Sukrija also spoke about the obligations of the LC in realizing the stabilization program. He believes that in the next period, attention should be focused on a number of key problems: the further dynamic and qualitatively-improved growth of industrial production, higher labor productivity, increased agricultural production and food supplies, inclusion in the international division of labor, increased inflow of foreign exchange, and the need to ensure a balance of payments surplus, suppress the cause of inflation and, it goes without saying, strengthen the export orientation of our economy.

The basic social prerequisite for carrying out these tasks, and also the way to carry them out, is to be found in broader and firmer income-based uniting of organizations of associated labor, more efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, and resolute overcoming of trends toward autarky. We must also stress, Sukrija said, the need for the more consistent realization of the goals of the stabilization program in the sphere of social policy and the implementation and further development of the taxation system and taxation policy, which is of special social and political significance in the present situation in view of the social and class character of the matter.

The next themes to be dealt with in the platform, Sukrija said, are questions on the functioning and further development of the political system of socialist self-management. The LCY, he said, has clear ideopolitical orientations on the basic concept and further development of our political system. The question of adopting clear and uniform ideopolitical attitudes on measures necessary to develop and increase efficiency in the work of the organizations, institutions, and mechanisms of the political system and its fuller realization in all the segments of social organization represent another question, though a very important and topical one.

We proceed from the fact that the constitutional-legal continuity of our social and state community since the decisions taken by the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and the promulgation of the 1974 Constitution and the latter's practical implementation is being realized. This Constitution, Ali Sukrija said, has not only reaffirmed the AVNOJ principles, but has enriched our life together with fresh contents of the struggle for socialist self-management. It has opened broad prospects for the development of our federal community and the development of the republics as states and of the provinces not only as sociopolitical communities, but also as socialist self-managing communities of labor, based on self-management and the political power of the working class and our nations and nationalities, national equality, and creation of new social relations in which the working class will be the exponent of political and economic power. The SFRY Constitution has established beyond any doubt that self-managing social subjects, and first of all associated labor, are the exponents of the integration of Yugoslav society and equality of nations and nationalities.

These, Sukrija said, are the basic guidelines from which one should start in analyzing the functioning of the political system and adopting attitudes on its development and the changes which should be made in it. In essence, we have several major questions here: the development and promotion of organizing associated labor on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor; development of delegate relations and the delegate system as a whole; destroying the bureaucratic-etatist power at all levels; developing and strengthening the republics and provinces as self-managing communities; strengthening the unity of the class and national aspects of life; stimulating the activity of organs of state within the constitutional and legal framework; and ensuring the more efficient performance of their functions.

In the platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress we must critically assess and more clearly define the role of the subjective social factor in the day-to-day process of political and self-managing decisionmaking and in resolving economic and other social questions. Within this framework, it is mainly necessary to stress the role played by the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions, and various social organizations and associations formed by citizens. In Sukrija's view, today this is one of the most important questions on the development and functioning of our political system.

It is particularly important to carry out a comprehensive review of the role and position of the young generation and its political and other forms of social organization and be more courageous in freeing more space for its more resolute and greater involvement in the entire working, self-managing, and political life of our community. This also presupposes strengthening the role of the young generation and increasing its responsibility for social development.

We must also pay appropriate attention to the basic ideological questions on the development of science, culture and education, ideological work, development of Marxist theory, activity, and responsibility of information media, the further development of the national defense system, and, in particular, international relations, Yugoslavia's foreign policy, and LCY international cooperation.

Within the framework of these questions, we must pay special attention, Sukrija said, to the realization of the leading role of the LCY and to its political, organizational, and cadre development, strengthening of its ideological unity and unity of action and its working class basis, and developing democratic relations within the party. It is necessary to determine its function in the building of its own ideopolitical awareness and its ability to broaden the front of the forces of socialism. In stressing this demand, we should rely on the results of the all-party debate, which pointed out serious shortcomings in our own ranks and gave a powerful impetus to the process of strengthening the leading role, unity, and more responsible work of the members, organizations, and organs of the LC.

We must, Sukrija said, critically assess the activity of the LC in the political system and find out why the concept of the leading role, as established at the last three congresses, has not yet sufficiently established itself and taken a concrete form in the field of social actions. There is no need to redefine the social role of the LCY, but we must strongly reaffirm its revolutionary working class character.

The contents, character, and intonation of the ideopolitical orientations and attitudes in the platform should express both the critical description of the situation and relations and especially their basic causes and the fundamental orientations and attitudes of the LCY which point out the ways, means, and methods used in resolving problems -- in other words the tasks of the LC and other organized socialist forces in the next period. The orientations and attitudes spelled out in the platform will be of particularly great value and importance for the LC and our society if they remain confined to the most important questions of the present stage of our revolution, said Ali Sukrija, chairman of the Committee for Preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

31 JAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD312322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces today adopted the conclusions of the discussion in implementing the strategy of technological development in the SFRY. The chamber judged that not enough measures had been taken to intensify activity to implement the agreement.

At the beginning of the session, the chamber verified the mandate of Imer Pulja, the newly-elected delegate, from Kosovo.

The Yugoslav arms and military equipment industry satisfies 63 percent of the total needs of our Armed Forces, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic said in his introductory report. About 29 percent of the working capacity in the so-called specified-purpose industry goes for export. Despite the very complex situation, military-economic and scientific-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other countries is recording constant progress and achieving significant results. Kadijevic also said that by 1990, through the further development and modernization of our military industry, domestic production should satisfy 80 percent of our armed forces demands for arms and military equipment. Only military equipment and weapons systems that are of particular significance for our armed forces' combat readiness, the domestic manufacturing of which would be unsuitable due to the smallness of the series and the technological complexity, will be imported. A maximum increase in exports remains one of the most significant tasks of economic stabilization, as does an increase in a net foreign exchange influx.

We are convinced, Kadijevic said, that all the factors needed for achieving the envisaged development of the military-economic complex are not beyond our society's realistic possibilities. The military-economic complex is, at the same time, an important factor of the country's economic stabilization. It is a generator of its technical-technological development and a very significant and promising exporter.

The chamber then continued the session by adopting information supplied on some current issues to be analyzed in the SFRY Assembly concerning the obligations contained in the social agreement on the bases of technological development. Since the adoption of this agreement, little work has been done to develop the new strategies of our technological development. It is for this reason that this sphere remains burdened by many shortcomings, such as disintegration of our scientific system, imports of differing and outmoded technologies, and so forth.

Continuing the session, the chamber adopted a decision on forming a committee for marking of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The committee will include the president and vice president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of each chamber, and the general secretary of the SFRY Assembly. The SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav People's Army, sociopolitical organizations in the federation, and the republican and provincial assemblies will each delegate one representative, and the Council of the Federation will have two members included on the committee.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted the proposal that Miladin Tomovic, previously assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Protection, be elected a federal court judge.

Military Reports Presented

LD312342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The chamber has before it today two reports: one by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the other by the Community of the Armaments and Military Equipment Industry of Yugoslavia. The report of the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry of Yugoslavia examines the problems of work organizations that are members of the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry of Yugoslavia, the self-managing organization of these members, and the work of elected organs and of the work community, mutual links of work organizations on the basis of pooling labor and resources, and income-based linking into reproduction entities throughout Yugoslavia, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic said at the beginning of his report.

The report by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense analyzes in greater detail the realization of the activities and tasks contained in the operative plan of the Federal Executive Council and provides an answer to the question, "To what extent has the concept of the study on the military-economic complex been realized in the past 2 years?" Because this concept is not implemented in some sections, either by volume or dynamism, the report provides the main reasons for the deviations in relation to the forecasts contained in the study. There is also a proposal containing measures designed to eliminate or alleviate to the maximum the negative influences on the further development of the military-economic complex.

Without repeating what is contained in the reports, I would like to stress that which I consider to be most significant. The facts and assessments contained in the report indicate two fundamental conclusions:

First: Business activity of the military-industrial complex is better than the business activity of the rest of Yugoslav industry; however, well-known negative trends exert a very fundamental influence on the conduct and business activity of the military industry.

Business results in 1983 show notable progress compared with 1981 and 1982. There are still no final results for 1984, but three essential facts are already known: the physical volume of production in 1984 was over 7 percent higher than in 1983; exports of arms and military equipment were about 43 percent higher than in 1983; and financial results will not be in line with the production results achieved in exports, primarily due to the disparity in the prices of raw materials and reproduction material, and the controlled increase in the prices of arms and military equipment.

Second: The military-industrial level, from the point of view of technical-technological possibilities, work organization, and production processes' management (though it varies from one work organization to the other), is relatively high and makes possible quicker breakthroughs to new technologies.

Organizational integration of the development, production, and transportation potentials into a single military-economic complex has been carried out. This is very significant from the point of view of drawing scientific institutes closer to production and mutually linking development, production, and transportation. In consolidating development work, a special place is given to training organizations of associated labor for the development of resources, systems, and technologies. The training of work organizations for these activities is carried out according to plan and in line with the material and cadre facilities.

Apart from obvious results achieved in complex and difficult conditions, we are not entirely satisfied with the achievements and implementation of the Federal Executive Council's operative plan, Kadijevic said.

Being conscious of the country's difficulties, we realistically assess its present economic ability and potential to set aside funds envisaged to modernize and equip our Armed Forces. At the same time we are convinced that to stop the development of military technology and of scientific and production potentials in the sphere of military technology could have unforeseeable consequences on the combat readiness of our Armed Forces and on the entire economic and industrial development of the country.

Production and work capacities could be better utilized and a greater volume of production and greater productivity achieved. This could be realized in a relatively short period of time if work discipline is intensified, work organization is improved, production processes' management made more efficient, and production costs lowered.

At the focus of our attention and activity is an increase in the use of available capacities. An essential prerequisite for this is capable and business-oriented leading cadres and incentives in remunerations according to work results. Unfortunately, inefficient managers are becoming more numerous.

I am also convinced, Kadijevic stressed, that it is precisely in this sphere that the immense reserves of all Yugoslav economy, and not only of the economy, lie. In my view, this is the first, if not the only condition to implementing the aims of the country's economic development. If this is not realized, nothing else will help very much. It would, therefore, be necessary to remove urgently all the obstacles, normative and others, that obstruct greater and more efficient work. Unfortunately, this is not being done.

Income-based linking of organizations of associated labor on the basis of joint programmes is progressing far too slowly. Pooling of labor and resources between raw material and reproduction material producers and manufacturers is practically negligible. This makes it difficult for final producers to carry out their contractual obligations and places them in a very difficult economic situation because contractors do not fulfill their obligations. Absolute priority should be given to resolving these problems.

The research and development activity of work organizations is not yet sufficient. They must have a much greater share in ensuring completion of their production programs than is the case now.

The production of increasingly sophisticated products and of arms and military equipment systems demands new technologies which can be implemented only with new production capacities, while regional dispersion of capacities, though justified from many points of view, objectively demands more expensive solutions.

In the present medium-term period, new production installations have been built or their construction is in progress: four in the SR of Montenegro, one in the SR of Macedonia, one in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and three in the SR of Croatia.

In the next medium-term period further improvement of the regional dispersion of capacities of specified-purpose industries must be continued within the limits of available financial resources and acceptable technical-economic conditions.

The indebtedness of this industry's work organizations is high. The causes of the high indebtedness are investment activities in which credits have a high share, a very low level of our own permanent working capital, and a practically uncontrolled increase in prices of all material elements of production, accompanied by a controlled increase in the prices of final products.

Along with previous measures, with a relatively modest result, we expect to reduce more significantly any future indebtedness through greater productivity, greater allocation of permanent working capital, and more adequate and (?realistic) prices for final products.

At the focus of our attention and of all of our activities are exports, Kadijevic stressed. The medium-term exports plan for the 1981-85 period lays down the following goals: an increase in exports at an annual rate of 20 percent, and the use of capacities of the industry in question up to a level of 25-30 percent.

This very ambitious projection of the export plan is nearly three times greater than exports realized in the 1976-80 period. As seen from the report, even such an ambitious plan will be realized by 133 percent. However, seen objectively, the results could have been greater had we succeeded in resolving more speedily and more efficiently the problems that emerged as limiting factors.

But, Kadijevic said, regardless of all the difficulties and the competition on the world market, our opportunities to obtain new export deals are great and real if we fulfill three conditions: to be competitive in prices; to offer modern, high-technology means and systems of arms and military equipment; and to ensure relevant credits and establish an efficient barter mechanism.

The Federal Executive Council proposes to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces conclusions that should make it possible to realize in practice four essential conditions: the volume and stability of the army budget as the first and more important condition of the development and economic policy of the military-economic complex; regular supply of raw materials and reproduction material from domestic sources; creating conditions necessary to realize the planned exports referred to above; increasing the credit potential of the military service in order to ensure financing of and credits for the development and production of arms and military equipment.

At the end of his speech, Kadijevic stressed: "We are convinced that everything that could make the planned development of the military industrial complex possible does not go beyond the frameworks of the real possibilities of our society. At the same time, the military-industrial complex remains a significant factor of the country's economic stabilization, a kind of driving force of the entire economic development of the country, the generator of the technical-technological progress, and a very significant exporter with great prospects."

More on Arms Production

LD311804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav arms and military equipment manufacturing industry meets 63 percent of Yugoslavia's Armed Forces overall needs and only the arms and military equipment means and systems whose manufacture, because of their complex technology or small series, would not be feasible, are being imported.

The above was stated by Yugoslav National Defense Assistant Secretary Col. Gen. Veljo Kadijevic in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today.

He recalled that some 2,000 experts were engaged in military research projects and that about 600 Yugoslav firms participated in arms and military equipment production.

The military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other countries, despite very complex conditions, has been recording significant success. A total of 29 percent of production facilities of the Yugoslav military industry is engaged in export-oriented production, he said. The development and modernization of the military industry would allow for 80 percent of the needs of Yugoslav Armed Forces to be met by domestic production by 1990, Kadijevic set out.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS PROPOSED LAW FOR YPA

LD010049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the SFRY Federal Assembly Committee for National Defense today accepted the proposed law on service in the Yugoslav Peoples Army [YPA]. Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, explained the aims of the changes in the existing law on behalf of the proposer.

The proposed changes, Daljevic said, are aimed at improving the solutions indicated by previous applications of the law and at coordinating the provisions with other federal laws that have been adopted. A significant novelty in the proposed law is that with its application the system of remuneration of members of the Armed Forces will be considerably improved: Work -- the results of work -- will become the basic factor determining the position of every individual in the service. The proposer of the law, as stated today, was also guided by the need to rationalize the forms of filling the vacancies in the Armed Forces' permanent structure, this being in line with the economic stabilization policy requirement.

Instead of a system of salaries, this law introduces a system of personal income of military personnel on active service. The level of personal income will be determined on the basis of average personal incomes of workers in the SFRY economy in the preceeding 6 months, and not, as it is now, on the basis of the average personal incomes of the federal organs of administration.

With the proposed law, young officers and officers who work for a certain time on a contract basis in the future will be received into the military service under more favorable conditions. There also will be changes in promoting active service military personnel. Automatic promotion to higher ranks will be reduced, while the condition for the promotion of officers on active service will be the official assessment.

At the same time, the new law will expand the opportunity for promoting reserve officers. The proposed law also introduces a provision on the cessation of service by the force of law. The position of civilian personnel in service in the YPA will also be improved.

YUGOSLAV-PRC ECONOMIC, TRADE LINKS EXPANDING

LD010041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Chinese trade will this year [words indistinct] balanced. The value of bilateral commodity exchanges is expected to reach 380,000 million dollars in both ways, or 230 million dollars more than last year.

The expansion of Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation is a result of an intensified activity of enterprises in both countries which, alongside classical trade, are increasingly establishing more advanced forms of cooperation, [word indistinct] the fields of co-production and technology transfer.

Under the contracts concluded in the second half of last year, Yugoslav enterprises will deliver to their Chinese partners the technology and equipment for wine cellars, the technology for a pigskin processing and suede manufacturing plant, the equipment and technical documentation for a refrigerator factory and the technology for adhesive paper production.

Yugoslav exports to China, planned to this year reach 190 million dollars, will also include raw materials and semi-manufacturers, machinery and equipment, consumer goods, chartering of ships and other services. Yugoslavia will import from China raw materials, agricultural and food products, machines and consumer goods to the same value. The main import item, apart from silk and cotton fabrics and yarns, will be petroleum (some 200,000 tons) which will be imported under an agreement recently concluded by Yugoslavia's leading petroleum refinery INA of Zagreb.

UNITED SLOVENIA IDEA 'EXCITES, ANGERS' SLOVENES

AU312003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 85 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] A slogan launched by Dusan Popovic, member of the Vojvodina LC Committee Presidium, in an interview in the Novi Sad daily, MAGYAR SZO, on 3 January continues to excite and anger the "sensitive" Slovenes. Popovic said in his interview: "None of the nationalist slogans -- about a greater Albania, a greater Macedonia, independent Croatia, united Slovenia, or greater Serbia -- can succeed in the soil of a socialist self-managing equality of workers, working people, and citizens; only in the soil of enhanced statism and a state appropriated by the nationalists."

Essentially the same thought was expressed some 10 days before Popovic's remark by Stane Dolanc, SFRY Presidency member, in a conversation with the political aktiv of Kosovo (on 21 December 1984). According to what has been published, he said: "The political demagogic slogans now used by nationalists about a greater Albania, a greater Serbia, and so forth, [as published] are not only historically outlived, but are also buried once and for all. In essence they are an element of political, economic, and military strategy...!"

Protest

Dolanc's mentioning the idea of a "united Slovenia" in the same breath as the slogans about "greater Albania" and so forth passed in Slovenia without any reaction. The protests appeared only when the same was said by Dusan Popovic. The first to react was Bojan Stih in a discussion at the Slovene Writers' Association tribune devoted to the Slovene people and Slovene culture. He said on that occasion that equating the idea of a united Slovenia with independent Croatia "as was done by Dusan Popovic in his interview, is, to put it mildly, tasteless."

Indeed, the idea about a united and free Slovenia in a Yugoslav federation of equal peoples and nationalities, as defined and fought for by Communists and other patriots, cannot be brought into any connection with, for instance, the slogan about "independent Croatia," or the slogan about "greater Albania," or "greater Serbia," but likewise one must not overlook the fact that inveterate nationalists and anti communists are misusing this ideamore and more frequently for their petty political intensions and aims. Some of them even go so far as to blame the Communists, the national liberation struggle, and the revolution for unjust decisions at the peace conference and for the creation of the traitorous White Guard!

Reaction

These people assert that the idea of united Slovenia would have been realized in a territorial sense had "the power" been assumed by those who collaborated during the war with the occupiers and those who think like them, instead of by the Communists and other patriots who fought for national and social liberation. Dolanc and Popovic rose against the misuse of this idea for nationalist and anticommunist purpose.